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AN

IOWAY GRAMMAR,

ILLUSTRATING

THE PRINCIPLES

OF THE

LANGUAGE

USED BY THE

IOWAY, OTOE AND MISSOURI

INDIANS.

PREPARED AND PRINTED
BY
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AND
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NOTE. ANY defect, which may appear in the mechanical execution of this work, will be accounted for, when it is remembered that the little press at the station, on which it has been done, is provided with only two kinds of type, and that our experience in the art has been acquired entirely in the Indian country, and without any instructor.

PREFACE.

EVERY language has something peculiar of its own, not only as far as the construction of sentences, and the arrangement of words are concerned, but also in reference to the particular manner of pronouncing many of its words. The different Indian languages have sounds that none of our characters represent, and which an ear, not familiar with the language, can with difficulty detect.

In using, therefore, the Roman character, to write an Indian language, and in adopting the different sounds of the letters, to represent, as far as

practicable, the different sounds employed by them in the formation of words, it is not to be inferred, that every variety of sound is presrved, or that the combination of letters, as we use them, does in all. instances, represent the true pronunciation of the different Indian words. As well might it be supposed that an Englishman and Frenchman, in reading Latin or Greek, would always pronounce the words alike. A good degree of exactness has, however, been attained; and an Indian, when taught to read in his own language, will give the different words their correct sound.

The language used by the Ioway, and Otoe and Missouri tribes, is the same; a slight difference is percep-

tible in their mode of speaking, and a few words are common to one tribe that are not common to the others; (App. 11.) yet the difference is not greater than is often found to prevail among the inhabitants of the different States.

There is so much similarity in the languages of many of the Indian tribes, that it shows them to have had one common origin, while others, again, differ as widely as two languages can differ. This dissimilarity is seen in the Ioway and Sac languages in which no two words are alike.

If the language of the Ioway Indians be taken as the starting point, (though tradition says that they, with many other tribes, were original

ly Winnebagoes,) then those of the same family would, as far as has been ascertained, stand related to it in the following order;

1st. IOWAY
OTOE
MISSOURI.

2nd. WINNEBAGO

3rd. Kanzas
Osage
Quapaw
Omahaw
Panca.

A number of words are common to all these tribes, and not a few words differ only in the accent and the change of a few letters, indicating a common origin; yet time has produced such a change that in conversing together an interpreter is necessary.

The barrenness which is supposed to belong to most Indian languages, does not result from the structure, or nature of the language, but from the want of ideas in those who use it. So far as *they have ideas*, they do not lack *words* to express them, though the mode of expression, among them, is often as different from that in use among us, as their language is from ours. *

---

* Illustrative of this remark is the following note, which should have been added to the table of kindred on page 20.

1st. There is no word in Ioway expressive of the relation of cousin.

2nd. UNCLES on the father's side, are called fathers, and their children, brothers and sisters.

3rd. AUNTS on the mother's side, are called mothers, and their children, brothers and sisters.

4th. UNCLES on the mother's side, are called uncles, and their sons sustain the same rela-

In reducing an unwritten to a written language, difficulties will necessarily be encountered, and it is not pretended that all these difficulties have been surmounted in the present case. But it is believed that, in the attempt here made, a sufficient degree of exactness has been attained to aid those who may wish to acquire a knowledge of the Ioway language.

It will be seen, on examination, that this little work has not been prepared to teach the science of Grammar, but to illustrate the grammatical construc- of the language. All definitions of

tion, while their daughters are called mothers.

5th. AUNTS on the father's side are called aunts, and their children nephews and nieces.

6th. Children of cousins, address the cousins of their parents as uncle and aunt: and vice versa of all the above.

the parts of speech etc. have therefore been omitted, presuming that all whose *interest* or *curiosity* may lead them to examine this, are already acquainted with the *science* of Grammar.

IOWAY AND SAC MISSION:
INDIAN TERRITORY.
1848.

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ALPHABET.

Letters.				Power.	Name.
A a	as	a	in	far	a
Æ æ	"	a	"	fate	æ
C c	"	ch	"	chat	che
D d	"	d	"	did	de
E e	"	e	"	me	e
F f	"	th	"	think	the
G g	"	ng	"	wrong	ang
H h	"	h	"	hat	he
J j	"	sh	"	she	she
K k	"	k	"	keep	ke
M m	"	m	"	man	me, em
N n	"	n	"	none	ne, en
O o	"	o	"	note	o
P p	"	p	"	peep	pe
R r	"	r	"	reap	re, er
S s	"	s	"	see	se, es
T t	"	t	"	tea	te
U u	"	u	"	true	u
W w	"	w	"	weep	we
Y y	"	y	"	ye	ye

REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET

THE vowels have always a uniform sound, as represented on the preceding page.

The consonants are signs representing a particular position of the organs of speech, which is shown by pronouncing them in connection with a vowel. This position is *nearly*, but not quite, the same, that it is when the vowels and consonants are uttered together in the pronunciation of words or syllables in English.

In speaking Ioway, the larynx is more open than it is in the pronunciation of most words in English, which gives to a very large portion of their words a guttural sound.

C, is sounded like *ch*, in cheer, or church. D. The pure English sound of *d* is seldom heard, yet the sound is much nearer that of *d*, than *t*.

F. This letter represents the sound produced by the combination of *th* in the words *theft*, *think*, etc. the lips, however, are thrown more open, than they are in general, when we pronounce words of the same class in English.

G represents the sound of *ng* in wrong, wing, or the nasal sound of *n* in *uncle*. It is often thrown in between words for the sake of euphony, or to distinguish the person of verbs. H is aspirate, but expresses in general a stronger breathing than it does in the words *has*, *hoe*, *his*, etc.

K, M, N, P, R, S, and T, have the same power that they have in English, with the exception of *p*, which sometimes partakes slightly of the sound of *b*; and *r*, the sound of which, in some words, so nearly resembles that given to *d*, (with which letter it is often interchanged,) that it is difficult, to determine, which is intended; as,

dæh-to-hræ-kæ, or,
ræh-to-hræ-kæ, a strawberry.

W, and Y, have the same power that they have when used as consonants in such words as *we*, *wan*, *ye*, *you* &c. S is always followed by another consonant in words purely Ioway.

It might, however, be proper to remark, that *a* sometimes appears to have the short broad sound of *a* in *wad*, *what*, *etc.* especially when preceded by *w*, and occasionally by *m*, & *n*; but in such situations it so nearly resembles the sound of *a* in far, (the difference being about as great as it is in the sound this same letter has in the words *what*, *fall*,) that it is thought inexpedient to employ a distinct character to represent this sound.

In the first printing done at the station, *v* was used to designate this sound. For a similar reason, *x*, representing the short sound of *u* as in *tub*, has also been omitted.

I, as heard in *pin*, has likewise been left out: its place is supplied by *e*.

Of the consonants, *q* (*que*) has been omitted, as its power is obtained by using *kw*. In writing the language, to some there may appear to be a need of two more vowels, one to represent the long sound of *i*, as in *time*, and another to represent the sound of *ou* as in loud.

These, however, are both compound sounds, as *i* is equivalent to *ae* pronounced quickly, and *ou* (diphthong) to *au*. Instead therefore, of *i*, long, *a* is written, followed by *y*; and for *ou*, *a* is followed by *w*, as the beginning of the sound of *y*, is *e*; and the beginning of *w*, is *u*, or *o*:

Thus,

na-yæ in stead of ni-æ

wa-yæ-ræ instead of wi-æ-ræ

me-nta-wæ in stead of me-ntou-æ

ra-wæ in stead of rou-æ

The vowels, in the conjugation of verbs, and in a few other situations

have sometimes a strong nasal sound. This sound for the want of proper type, cannot be indicated.

3 In the names given to the consonants, the sound of the vowel is always heard after the consonant; which is not always the case in their English sound; the name, however, does not alter the power of the character.

The reason why this has been done, is, all words, in Ioway, end with a vowel sound; and, in most cases the syllables. Hence the propriety of the change.

OF READING.

1 In reading, or pronouncing words, it may be necessary for the learner to spell, as in English; in that case, the consonant may be called by its own appropriate name: but a little practice will enable him to place the organs of speech in such a position as if he were about to pronounce the consonant, or consonants that may precede the vowel, and the pronunciation of the vowel will give the correct sound.

2 In speaking, the Ioways frequently drop the final vowel of a word, when the word next following begins with a vowel. Hence, two words in such connection, are frequently pronounced as if they were but one.

3 Compound words are frequently formed on the same principle; as

no-me-yæ (a floor) for na o-me-yæ
no-ra-fe-na-ha (fruit, or what a tree bears) for na o-ra-fe-na-ha.

4. In the formation of compounds,—the conjugation of verbs,—after the first person of the fragment-pronoun &c. a letter, for the sake of euphony, is frequently introduced into the word according to the following rule, viz.

g, before *k*,
m, before *p*,
n, before *c*, *d*, *f*, *r*, & *t*; as,

he*g*-ke-ro-kæ,	I am glad.
he*m*-pre-hæ-kæ,	I am strong.
he*n*-cæ-ta-nyæ-kæ,	we will die.
a*n*-de-ho-kæ-kæ	he scolds me.
u*n*-ru-hæ-kæ,	she was married to me.
me*n*-ta-wæ,	mine.
he*n*-fa-pæ-ta-kæ,	I am wise.
me*m*-præ-kæ,	strouding, thin bro'd cloth
woj-ka*m* pe,	a good disposition.
me*n* fæ-wæ,	black cloth.

I. PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. THE NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ARTICLE, ADVERB, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, INTERJECTION, PRONOUN, VERB, AND PARTICIPPLE, OR PARTICIPIAL-VERB.

2. Of these, the verb is the most important, and a knowledge of its various forms and inflections is indispensable to a correct understanding of the language. The other parts of speech are simple in their construction, and for the most part unvaried.

§ II.
OF NOUNS.

3. No change is made in the termination of nouns to indicate their case or number: unless we except the occasional change of the final vowel of some nouns, when addressed, making a vocative case.

§ III.
OF GENDER.

4. There are three ways of distinguishing the genders of nouns,

First; By the use of different words, as,

wa-gæ,	a man.
he-na-a-kæ,	a woman.
e-nro,	a stone.
e-cen-to-eg-æ,	a young man.
e-ce-hme-eg-æ,	a girl, or maiden.

5. Sec'd; By the addition of *to-kæ*, signifying a male, and *meg-æ*, a female. as;

ju-gæ,	a horse.
ju-gk'-to-kæ,	a stallion
ju-gk'-meg-æ,	a mare.

NOTE. It will be seen that these are contractions for ju-gæ to-kæ a stallion, and ju-gæ me-gæ a mare: and so in other examples. (P. 14. 2.)

6. Third; By adding to words of the masculine gender the feminine termination *me*, as,

wa-je-kæ,	a person, a man.

wa-je-kæ-me,	a female person.
Pa-hu-cæ,	an Ioway man. = dark, now.
Pa-hu-cæ-me,	an Ioway woman.
æ,	a buffalo.
æ to-kæ,	a buffalo bull.
cæ-me,	a buffalo cow.

NOTE. In words of this class, where the feminine termination *me*, is not added, the noun is understood to be of the masculine gender; or that nothing respecting the gender is implied; as,

ta,	a deer.
ju-gko-kæ-nye,	a dog.

§ IV.
OF CASE.

7 The nominative and objective cases are indicated, in most instances by their position in the sentence.(Rules 6, &7.)

8 The possessive case is known,

1 By a change in the verb;

2 By the introduction of a particle denoting possession;(Rule 4th.)or,

3 By adding a pronoun in the possessive case.

NOTE. Nouns expresive of kindred, or relation, are exceptions to this rule.

§ V.
OF NUMBER.

9 The number of nouns is indicated, not by a change in the noun, but by by the singular, or plural form of the verb, or, of the fragment-pronoun used in its conjugation. as,

ma-he cæ a-ræ-kæ, here is the knife.
ma-he cæ a-ræ-nyæ-kæ, here are the knives.
fe-gæ a-ræ-kæ, it is a squirrel.
fe-gæ a-ræ-nyæ-kæ, they are squirrels.
mu-ncæ e-ya a-ta-kæ, I saw a bear.
mu-ncæ wa-ta-kæ, I saw (several) bears.
e-ce-nce-gæ he-gke-cæ-kæ, my child is dead.
e-ce-nce-gæ he-gke-cæ-nyæ-kæ, my children are dead.

10 If the noun is in the objective case, then the singular, or plural form of the fragment-pronoun, by the help of which the verb is conjugated, is em-

ployed, according to the number of the noun.. e. g.

jug-æ a-nye-a-kre-kæ I brought the horse

jug-æ wa-nye-a-kre-kæ I brought the horses

11. The particle *hju*, or *kju*, is sometimes added to nouns to give them force, or generality, or universality; and, when used as a conjunction instead of *ku*, it shows that the noun is plural: as,

wa-nu-ncæ	an animal
wa-nu-ncæ-hju,	animals, all kinds of animals
wa-je-kæ,	a person,
wa-je-kæ-hju,	all, or different kinds of persons.
cæ-fka	a cow.
cæ-fka-hju	various kinds of cattle.
he-yeg-æ-ku,	my son.
he-yeg-æ-hju,	my sons.

12. Words denoting kindred undergo a change, which, in most instances, is effected by prefixing one of the fragments of the personal pronoun, which also indicates the person of the noun of which the relation is affir-

ned; as,

He-gka,	my father.
na-ncæ,	your father.
a-ncæ,	his father.
a-ncæ-he,	the father.
he-na,	my mother.
de-hu,	your mother.
e-hu,	his mother.
he-ntu-ka,	my grandfather, or father-in-law.
de-tu-ka,	your grandfather, or father-in-law.
e-tu-ka,	his, or her grandfather, or father-in-law.
he-gku-nyæ	my grandmother or mother-in-law.
de-ku-nyæ, *or* de-ku,	your grandmother or mother-in-law.
e-ku-nyæ *or* e-ku,	his, or her grandmother, or mother-in-law.
he-ntu-me,	my aunt.
de-tu-me,	your aunt.
e-tu-me,	his aunt.
he-ncæ-ka,	my uncle.
de-cæ-ka,	your uncle.
e-cæ-ka,	his, or her uncle.
he-nto-ska,	my nephew.
de-to-ska,	your nephew.

e-to-ska,	his, or her nephew.
he-nto-ska-me,	my niece.
de-to-ska-me,	your niece.
e-to-ska-me,	his, or her niece.
he-yu-gæ,	my daughter.
de-yu-gæ,	your daughter.
e-yu-gæ,	his, or her daughter.
he-ye-gæ,	my son
de-ye-gæ,	your son.
e-ye-gæ,	his, or her son.
he-nta-kwa,	my grandson.
de-ta-kwa,	your grandson.
e-ta-kwa,	his, or her grandson.
he-nta-kwa-me,	my granddaughter.
de-ta-kwa-me,	your granddaughter.
e-ta-kwa-me,	his, or her granddaughter.
he-ye-na,	my elder brother.
de-ye-na,	your elder brother.
e-ye-na,	his, or her elder brother.
he-nfu-gæ,	my younger brother.
de-fu-gæ,	your younger brother.
e-fu-gæ,	his, or her younger brother.
he-yu-na,	my elder sister.
de-yu-na,	your elder sister.
e-yu-na,	his, or her elder sister.

he-nta-gæ,	my younger sister.
de-ta-gæ,	your younger sister.
e-ta-gæ,	his, or her younger sister.
he-nta-me,	my wife.
de-ta-me,	your wife.
e-ta-me,	his wife.
e-ta-ha,	his brother-in-law.
e-hag-a,	his sister-in-law.
e-je-kæ,	her brother-in-law.
e-je-ka,	her sister-in-law.
e-tun-yæ,	his, or her daughter-in-law.

NOTE. *The following are not varied: the personal pronouns are used to express the relation.*

wan-to-ha,	son-in-law.
heg-kru,	first born son.
hæ-na,	second son.
ha-ka,	third, fourth etc. son.
he-nu,	first daughter.
me-ha,	second daughter.
ha-fe-ka, *or* fe-ka	third, fourth etc. daughter.

NOTE 2. These words do not always express the same relation that they do in English.

§ VI.
OF ADJECTIVES.

13. Adjectives always follow the nouns which they qualify; as,

ce pe,	a good house.
en-fwæ ha-nyæ,	a large axe.
ma-ya pe,	a good country.

14. The particle *hju* or *kju* is also joined to adjectives as well as nouns; as,

pro-kæ-hce-hju	every one.

15. When a noun is follwed by an adjective which qualifies it, *hju* is generally joined to the adjective instead of the noun; as,

ma-yæ pro-kæ-hju,	the whole land.
ma-nfæ-fka kræ-pa-na-hju.	about ten dollars.

16. There are but two degrees of comparison, the positive and superlative. The superlative degree is expressed, by the particles *hce*, & *jna*.

or, by *tan-ra*; examples,

fa-pæ-ta,	wise.
fa-pæ-ta-hce,	very wise.
fa-pæ-ta tan-ra,	very wise, or wisest.
fa-pæ-ta tan-ra-kæ,	exceedingly wise.
fa-pæ-ta-jna, *or* e-jna fa-pæ-ta,	he only, or he alone is wise.
pe, *or* pe-kæ,	good.
pe-hce-kæ,	very good, or best.

NOTE 1. The superlative degree is also sometimes expressed by the phrase, *wa-yæ-ræ-fkæ-jra'* or *wa-yæ-ræ-fkæ-jra-yæ*, there is none like it, or, to which there is nothing equal; as,

pe wa-yæ-ræ-fkæ-jra' there is none so good.

fæ-wæ wa-yæ-ræ fkæ-jra' there is nothing so black, or what is so black.

2. *Hce* is also used in connection with verbs, to give to them force of expression; and *jna*, is used at the end of both nouns and verbs to limit their signification: as,

ha-kun-ta-hce, I greatly desire it.
wag-æ-jna, only men.

3 Sometimes *jna*, is joined to the fragment pronouns, *æ- e- ka-* or, to *a-ræ*, and precedes the adjective; as,

cæ-jna, e-jna, ka-jna { *this, he, it, or that,*
pe-kæ. a-ræ-jna pe. { *is best. it is very good.*

17 When *jna* is joined to a personal pronoun, without an adjective following, it signifies *all*, or, *the only one*; as,

ka jna, that is the only one.

cæ-jna hæ-a-nye-kæ, this is all I have.

18 As there is no comparative degree, we cannot say of two things, one is better than the other: the idea, however, may be expressed in a different way.

First; by using the superlative form.

Second; by simply affirming some circumstance, or quality respecting one object, and denying it to the other; or,

Lastly; by circumlocution; as,

ta-na-ha pe cæ? which is the better e?

cæ-jna pe-kæ, this is the only good one.

cæ pe, this is good;

ka-æ pe-jku-nyæ, that is bad.

We-ru-ka-na mag-kre-ta-me-na-na-ha-ta wa-

yæ-ræ jeg-æ-skæ, æ-æ ta-nra-kæ, Can æ-ha-ha a-ræ e-ke-fkæ-jkun-ya-kæ."

"He that is least in the kingdom of Heaven is greater than he." Literally, *He that is little in the kingdom of heaven is great, John himself is not equal to him.*

ha-re,	far, (*to a place.*)
æ-ta-kæ,	farther,(*on the other side.*)

19 Nouns and adjectives sometimes become verbs, and like them, are conjugated: as,

wo-ka-fo-nyæ-kæ,	they are just.
wo-ka-fo-he-kæ,	he justified.

from, wo-ka-fo, *just*

§ VII.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

20. Numeral adjectives are of three kinds,

First: Cardinal numbers; as, *one, two, three*, etc.

1	e-yag-kæ,	6	ja-kwæ,
2	no-wæ,	7	ja-hma,
3	ta-nye,	8	kræ-ra-pa-ne,
4	to-wæ,	9	jag-kæ,
5	fa-ta,	10	kræ-pa-næ.

11	kræ-pa-na a-ka-ne'	ya-gkæ,
12	" "	no-wæ,
13	" "	ta-nye,
14	" "	to-wæ,
15	" "	fa-ta,
16	" "	ja-kwæ,
17	" "	ja-hma,
18	" "	kræ-ra-pa-ne,
19	" "	jag-kæ,
20	" no-wæ.	
21	" " a-ka-ne 'ya-gkæ.	
30	" ta-nye,	
40	" to-wæ,	
50	" fa-ta,	
60	" ja-kwæ,	
70	" jah-ma,	
80	" kræ-ra-pa-ne,	
90	" jag-kæ,	
100	" hu-ya,	
500	" " fa-ta,	
1000	" " han-yæ.	

Second; Ordinal numbers; as, *first, second, third &c.*

1	e-yag-kæ-na-ha or pa-kra-na-ha
2	e-no-wæ-na-ha
3	e-ta-nye-na-ha

4	e-to-wæ-na-ha
5	e-fa-tă-na-ha
6	we-ja-kwæ-na-ha
7	we-ja-hma-na-ha
8	we-kræ-ra-pa-ne-na-ha
9	we-jag-kæ-na-ha
10	we-kræ-pa-na-na-ha
11	we-kræ-pa-na a-ka-ne 'ya-gkæ-na-ha

21 *Third*; Numeral adverbs, or numerals of the adverbial form; as, *once, twice, thrice &c.*

1	e-yag-kæ-ha	7	ja-hma-ha
2	no-ha	8	kræ-ra-pa-ne-ha
3	ta-nye-ha	9	ja-gkæ-ha
4	to-ha	10	kræ-pa-na-ha
5	fa-ta-ha	11	a-ka-ne 'yag-kæ-ha
6	ja-kwæ-ha	12	a-ka-ne no-ha.

NOTE. Sometimes the termination *ta-ha*, instead of *na-ha* is employed; which signifies the same thing.

§ VIII.

OF THE ARTICLE.

22 There is but one article, the in-

definite, *eya*, a, an, one; from *e-ya-gkæ*, applied to nouns in the singular number only: as,

dær-hæ e-ya a-jœe-cæ? have you a bucket?
ta e-ya ha-ku-ese-kæ, I shot a deer.

23 Sometimes the noun is understood, the article alone being expressed; as,

ta ta-na wa-ra-sta-cæ? how many deer did you see?
e-ya a-ta-jku-nyæ, I did not see any; or, I did not see one.

The article follows the noun to which it belongs.

24. Instead of the definite article, the particle *na-ga*, signifying *at, there etc.* with reference to a place, is sometimes joined to the end of the noun; as,

wa-gæ-ka-he-na-ga, the chief, or the chiefs.

Or, the indefinite article is omitted, by which it is understood that some particular object is referred to, as,

e-cen-eeg' a-kwe-ra-ræ, go and bring the child
wa-ka a-ta-ka-ræ, see the snake.

§ IX.
OF ADVERBS.

25 Adverbs precede the verbs which they qualify; as,

e-mæ-re e-wa-ræ	he went above, (i. e. up the country.)
e-hræ ra-kre,	you soon returned.

26 Some adverbs, like adjectives, have their signification increased, or diminished, by adding to them the particle *hee*; as,

a-skæ, *near.*	a-skæ-hee, *very near.*

27 A list of the principal adverbs.

a-skæ,	near, nigh.
a-ræ-ku-u,	so, likewise, in like manner.
a-ke-ta-kæ,	afterwards.
a-ru-cæ,	crosswise.
e-ya-mo,	always, forever.
e-ya-ha,	never, ever.
e-nu-ha,	again, once more.
eſ-kæ,	like, alike, so.
e-ro-ma-ha,	above, (on a stream.)

e-kæ,	so, also, likewise.
ef-kæ-a-skæ,	perhaps, it may be.
e-ke-na-ga,	here, it is here.
fe-ta,	long ago.
fe-eg-æ,	a good while.
e-ke-ru-ta,	in exchange.
ha-ug-kæ,	while.
hæ-ro-ta,	early, in the morning.
ha-nro-ta,	to morrow.
ha-re, *or* ha-re-ta,	far, at a distance.
hun-cæ,	yes.
je-kæ,	again, a second time.
ka-ju, *or* ka-jug-ke,	now.
ka-ju-gkæ,	enough.
ka-hæ-ta,	at last, thus far.
ko-o,	lately, a little while ago, or, just now.
ku-han-ta,	down.
ko-je-ta,	there, yonder.
ko-je-nag-a,	yonder.
ka-e-ta,	there, in that place.
ka-ku-ug-kæ,	often, just so.
mag-kre-ta,	upwards, above.
neg-æ-ko,	no.
o-mæ-re-ta,	above, (in the country.)
o-hræ,	soon, quickly.

pa-kra or pa-kra-nta,	formerly, at the first.
po-fra-cæ,	lengthwise.
ro-ho,	much, plenty.
ta-ta?	when, at what time?
tan-ta?	where, in what place?
ton-to, ton to-a?	how, in what way?
to-re-kæ,	hereafter.
to-re-ke,	on this side, hither.
ta-tag-kju,	sometime.
tan-ta-kju,	any where.
tag-kre-ta,	out of doors.
te-ke-ra,	a little.
ton-ce-ræ-fkæ-hce,	with great difficulty.
ton-ro-kju,	in any manner.
u-kæn-ye,	none.
u-re-ku-re-ta,	below,(on a stream.)
wo-mag-kæ,	easily.
wo-han-yæ,	as soon as.
ce-keh-ce,	early, soon.
e-ro-twa-nye,	not enough, not full.
ka-nye,	more.
to-ke-ra-fkæ,	less.
ta-na-nye-ta,	yesterday.
ta-ku-ra-u-na?	why?
e-ke-ta-ha,	here, he is here.

tan-ta-nag-a-jkun-yæ,	no where.
ju,	merely, for no purpose.
to-re-ah-ka,	after a while.
a-kre-ta,	on the opposite side.
æ-ke-kos-cæ,	together, in company.

28. Affixes.

e-ta-	*there.*
u-kæ-	*merely, only*
ka-ju-	*so, in like manner*
ha-pa-	*still, quiet.*

29. Suffixes

-a-sku,	*it may be.*
-ta,	*when, where.*
-jku-nyæ,	*not.*
-jra-yæ.	*not.*
-na-ga,	*there, at.*
-ku-u,	*so.*

NOTE. 1. Prepositions, and adjectives are sometimes used as adverbs; when thus used, the particle *ta* is mostly added to the end of the word; as,

tag-kre, *out.* tag-kre-ta, *out of doors.*

2. When the termination *kæ*, is joined to the end of an adverb (as it often is to other words of like character,) it gives to it the additional idea, or force of the verb to be; as,

e-ke-nag-a-kæ, it is here.

ro-hó-kæ,	there is an abundance.
ku-ha-na-ga-kæ,	he is below.

§ X.
OF PREPOSITIONS.

30 Prepositions, like other particles, are of two kinds, 1st. distinct, or simple words; 2nd. affixes and suffixes.

As a general rule, prepositions follow the nouns which they govern: as,

ma-ha ro-ta-ta,	in the ground.
ce a-ha-ta-ta,	on the top of the house.

31. The following list contains most of the prepositions.

a-re-ftu-ta,	about.
a-ha-ta-ta,	on the top.
a-kre,	across, over.
æ-ta-kæ,	over, beyond.
a-ra-ka-na,	by.
kun-ta,	towards.
kra-to-kræ,	in company.
ku-ha,	down, under.
mag-kre,	above.
o-ke-nan-fæ-ta,	in the middle.
o-ta-na-nta,	between.

o-twa-nye,	below, in size
ru-hæ-ta,	from.
tag-kre,	out, out side.
ro-ta-ta,	in, within.
to-kræ,	with, along with.
kra-to-kræ,	with.
wo-yo-kæ,	in company. a v.
æ-ko-scæ,	with, together.
re-ho-cæ,	through, (as a hole)

32. Affixes.

a-	on, upon.
o-	in, into.
e-nu-	with.
to-kræ-	with.
e-ta-	there, from,

33. Suffixes.

-ta,	at, in, upon.
-na-ga,	at, in, there.
-ke,	for, from, against.

NOTE 1. *Ta*, and *nag-a*, added to nouns, are prepositions and govern the noun; but joined to verbs, they become adverbs and qualify the verbs to which they are attached.

2. *Ke*, is generally placed between the fragment-pronoun and the verb, and has different significations according to the connection in which it is used.

heg-ke-ru-ſhe-kæ,	he took it from me.
heg-ke-tof-kæ-kæ,	he lied against me.
heg-ke-ru-je-ræ,	open it for me.
o-ke-ra-kæ,	he told (it to) him.
heg-ke-cæ-kæ,	it died for me, i. e. mine is dead.
(e-ya)heg-ke-ug-ka-ræ,	do it for me, make me one.

3. *E-nu*, and *to-kræ* are used at the beginning of verbs, and often govern the fragment-pronoun to which the verb is joined, or which forms a part of the verb; as,

e-nu-hen-ræ-to,	let us two go with him, or them.
enu-wa-ræ-ka-ræ,	go with them.
to-kræ-ra-ræ,	go with him.
wa-to-kræ-ra-ræ,	go with them.
de-hu e-nun-ra-kre-cæ?	did you come home with your mother?
de-hu e-nu-re-kre-cæ,	did your mother come home with you.

§ XI.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

34. Many of the conjunctions are only encliticks, consequently, they are joined to the end of the word which,

in English, they would precede.

The other conjunctions precede the latter of two words or sentences, which they connect, except *hæ-ta*.

35. List of Conjunctions.

Æ-ta,	and, then.
ag-æ,	and, then.
je-kæ,	also, (again, adv.)
hæ-ta,	and, also.
nug-ka,	but.
e-kæ,	also, (mostly an adverb.)
ju	notwithstanding.
ta-fkæ,	whether.

NOTE 1. *Hæ-ta* is used at the close of the sentence, or after both the words which it is designed to connect; as,

me-æ de-æ hæ ta, I & you: or I, you also.

2. *Nug-ka*, (*but*) is not often used at the beginning of a sentence, as in English: hence it is usually an enclitick.

3. *Ag-æ* is used by children, and others, when there is a hesitancy in speaking, for want of words, or, of a clear perception of the idea they wish to communicate, and is equivalent to, *and then*, *well*, or some such phrase, but does not properly connect sentences or words.

36. The Enclitical conjunctions are,

-ku, or kæ	and.
-ke,	and,
-skæ,	though, if,
-nug-ka,	but,
-kju,	or,
-nye,	to the end that,
-ce	because,

37, *Ku* and *kæ* are used at the end of the latter of the two words which they connect; as,

wag-æ-ka-he wag-kwa-jo-jæ-ku,	chiefs and braves.

38. *Hju*, or *kju*, when a conjunction, is used in the same way; as *no-næ ta-nye-kju*, two or three, *-skæ* & *-nye* are placed at the end of verbs, adjectives etc, as,

o-re-ku-skæ,	if he gave you.
pe-skæ,	if it is good.
hæ-kra-he-tan-nye,	that I may love.

39. *Nug-ka* is placed at the end of that part of a sentence, to which there is an exception in what follows; as,

e-wa-cæ-hne-yæ-nug-ka, ta-ku-ra-kju ha-te-

me-jku-nyæ-hne-yæ-kæ,
I will go, but I will not purchase any thing.
fa-pæ-ta a-ræ-nug-ka, wo-ka-fo-jkun-yæ-kæ,
he is wise, but not just.

§ XII.
OF INTERJECTIONS.

40. There are but few interjections.

ca'!†	tush, pshaw:
æh, ku-æh*	beware
a-nanc'	what! how!
wah,†	is it possible!
cæ-æh,*	is it possible
ho-ho-o!†	alas! is it indeed!
he-na-a,*	I am afraid, alas,
he-e-e*	O dear, I wonder,
he!	say! is it not so?
jek'	who believes it?

41, *Ca' ah* &c. express disapprobation or contempt; *a-nanc'* expresses wonder or astonishment; as,

wa-je-kæ a-nanc'!	what a person!
ta-ku-ra a-nanc'!	what can it be!

42 *Wah! & cæ-æh* express surprise; *jek'* contempt; *ho-ho-o he-e-e,& he-na-a*

* Used by females. † used by males.

are expressive of something very unexpected and strange.

43 To the foregoing may be added *jwe-rœ* or *ju-he-we-rœ*, (v.) hush, be still; & *wœ?* what did you say?

§ XIII,
OF PRONOUNS.

44. Pronouns are of two kinds; the simple, and the fragment-pronoun. The simple pronouns are complete in themselves; the fragment-pronoun is a part, or fragment of the simple pronoun, and found only in connection with other words.

45 The fragment-pronouns are used in the conjugation of verbs, and are placed either at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the word, as the form & conjugation of the verb may seem to require,

46 The simple personal pronouns are

Me-æ *or* men-ræ,	*I*,
de-æ *or* de-ræ,	*thou*,

æ-æ, *he.*
he-æ, *we*
de-we *or* de—we, *ye*
æ-æ *or* æ-we, *they.*

47 Declension of personal pronouns.

48 There are but two cases, the nominative and possessive: the objective is expressed by the fragment-pronoun..

49 First person.

Singular.
Nom. Me-æ *or* men-ræ, *I.*
Poss. men-ta-wæ, *mine.*
Plural.
Nom. he-æ *or* he—we, *we.*
Poss. hen-tæ-we, *ours.*

50 Second person.

Singular;
Nom. de-ræ *or* de-ra, *thou.*
Poss. de-ta-wæ, *thy,* or *thine!*
Plural.
Nom. de-æ *or* de-ræ-we, *ye.*
Poss. de-tæ-we, *yours.*

51 Third person.

Singular:
Nom. æ-æ, *he, she, it.*
Poss. æ-ta-wæ, *his, hers, its.*

	Plural.	
Nom.	æ æ,	*they.*
Poss.	æ-tæ-we wæ,	*or* æ-we-ta- *theirs.*

REMARKS.

52. The objective case is wanting in the declension of pronouns. (48) What would sometimes appear to be the objective case, is nominative to a verb understood, as the objective case is always contained in the fragment-pronoun employed in the verb, except in the third person singular; this being the ground form of the verb, the objective case is understood, when no other form is expressed; as,

Me-jna *or* me-æ un-ra-ku-jkun-yæ-kæ, *you did not give any to me.*

me-jna *or* me-æ &c. *I am the one* or *the only one, to whom you gave none.*

Me-æ is nominative to the substantive verb understood; men-ra-kæ *it is I,* (i.e. *I am,* is not used with me-æ;) *u* is the objective fragment-pronoun. (Rule. 4th.)

The foregoing form is more emphatick than, *e-ya un-ra-ku-jkun-yæ-kæ*; but the meaning is the same. So also in the following examples, the sentiment is the same either with, or without the pronoun.

de-æ o-re-kug-kæ, *he gave you.*
o-re-kug-kæ, *he gave you.*
me-æ u-re-kug-kæ, *I gave you.*
u-re-kug kæ, *I gave you.*

53 The use, therefore of the personal pronoun in such situations does not prevent the necessity of its introduction into the verb; as,

ha-kun-ta-kæ, *or* } *I want.*
me-æ *ha*-kun-ta-kæ, }
de-æ a-*ra*-sta-cæ! *do you see?*
de-æ a-*re*-ta-cæ! *does he see you?*
æ-æ kra-he-kæ, *he loves.*
æ-wug-kug-kæ, *he gave it to me*
cæ-wa-he-kæ, *he killed them.*
æ-wa-cæ-he-kæ, *he killed them.*

54 In the third person singular, (the ground form of the verb.) the

third person singular of the personal pronoun, in both its nominative and objective cases, is understood; as,

cæ-he-kæ, *he killed him, her, or it.*

But the nominative case, or its fragment is often used to give emphasis to the expression; as,

æ-æ cæ-kæ, *he is dead.*
æ-wug-kug-kæ *he gave me.*
æ-æ cæ-wa-he-kæ, *he killed them.*

§ XIV.
FRAGMENTS

Of Personal Pronouns.

55 The Fragment-Pronouns have a signification, only, when used in connection with other words.

They are;

Singular.		Plural.	
Ha-	*I.*	he—we-	*we.*
ra-	*thou.*	de—we- ra—we-	*ye.*
æ-	*he, she, it,*	æ-	*they.*

NOTE. These change their vowels according to the form of the word, or particular vowel with which they stand connected.

56 Declension of personal Fragment-pronouns.

First person.

Sing.	Nom.	ha, hæ,	*I.*
	Poss.	ha-ke hæ-kra, hæ-kru,	*mine.*
	Obj.	he, u, a, me, we,	*me.*
Plu.	Nom.	he—we, he-we	*we.*
	Poss.	heg-ke, heg-kra hæ-kra,	*ours.*
	Obj.	wa-wa, wæ-wæ, wo-wa, we-wa.	*us.*

NOTE. In some verbs the possessive case is formed from the objective, instead of the nominative fragment. Rule, 4.

57 Second person.

Sing.	N.	ra-, ræ-, dæ-,	*thou.*
	P.	ra-ke, ræ-kra, ræ-kru,	*thy, thine.*
	O.	re, de,	*thee,*
Plu.	N.	ra-we, ræ-we, de-we,	*ye.*
	P.	ra-ke-we, ræ-kra-we,	*yours.*
	O.	re-we, de-we,	*you.*

58 Third person.

Sing.	N.	æ-, (or 1st. form of the verb,)	*he, she, it.*
	P.	æ-kra, ke-kra, kru,	*his, hers, its.*
	O.	wan ng (No. 54.)	
Plu.	N.	æ-	*they.*
	P.	wa-ke, wæ-kru,	*theirs.*
	O.	wa, wæ, we, wo,	*them.*

NOTE. *We*, which in the first and second persons forms the plural, is not always in immediate connection with the singular fragment. Rule 17.

§ XV.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

59 First; distributive.

Pro-kæ,	*each, every.*
ta-na-ha,	*which.*
ta-na-ha-jku-nyæ,	*neither.*
ta-na-ha a-ræ-kju,	*either, any one.*

60 Second; demonstrative.

These follow the nouns which they point out.

cæ-æ,	*this, these.*
ka-æ,	*that, those.*

61 Third; Indefinite.

o-ta	*some, the rest.*
kæ-hna-ha	*the other.*
wa-yæ-ræ-jku-nyæ,	*no one.*
e-tan-ta,	*another.*
(e-tan-ta-we-ta-wæ,	*another's.*)
e-nu-gkæ,	*both.*
ju-a-ræ	*the same.*

pro-kæ-kju, *all such.*
wa-yæ-ræ-kju, *any one.*
ta-ku-ra, *what.*

Affixes.

Hæ- *some, a part.*
to- *some, a part.*
ef-kæ- *some, a part.*
ta-ku- *what.*

62 Interrogatives.

Ta-na-ha *or* ta-na-ha-cæ? *which?*
wa-yæ-ræ *or* wa-yæ-ræ-cæ? *who?*

Affixes.

wa-yæ- *who?*
ta-ku- *what?*

63 Relative pronouns

wa-yæ-ræ, *who, whoever.*

Affixes. wa-yæ- *who &c.*
Suffixes. -na-ha, *who, what, that which.*
-ta-ha, *what, the thing which.*

64 Wa-yæ-ræ, is thus declined;

N. wa-yæ-ræ, *who, what.*
P. wa-yæ-we-ta-wæ, *whose &c.*

NOTE, 1. The same general rules are applicable to the relative and personal pronouns. 62.

2. *Na-ha & ta ha* usually include both the antecedent and the relative.

3. Pronouns, and their fragments, which want the plural are, like nouns, known to be in the plural number, by the verbs, with which they are associated, assuming the plural form.

§ XVI.
OF VERBS.

65 VERBS, IN IOWAY, HAVE FOUR VOICES; THF ACTIVE, PASSIVE, MIDDLE AND RECIPROCAL.

66 In the Active voice, the subject acts upon some object, expressed or understood; as,

wa-je-kæ hæ-kra-he-kæ *I love the people.*

67 In the Passive voice, the subject is acted upon by some object expressed or understood, as.

hen-kra-hen-yæ-kæ, *I am loved.*

wa-je-kæ heg-kra-he-nyæ-kæ, *I am loved by the people.*

68 In the Middle voice, the subject acts upon itself; as,

ha-ke-kra-he-kæ, *I love myself.*
a-ke-ta-kæ, *he sees himself.*

69 The Reciprocal voice contains both the subject and object, under the form of fragment-pronouns and presents five principal views of reciprocal action, according to the different persons, 1st. & 2nd. persons singular, and 1st. 2nd. & 3rd. persons plural. The 3rd person sigular is wanting, as it is the ground form, and has its subject and object always implied.

hen-dæ-kra-he-kæ, *you love* me.
de-kra-he-kæ *I love* you.
wæ-n æ ræ-kra-he-kæ, *you love* us.
de-kra-he-*w*-kæ, *I love* you.
wæ-hæ-kra-he-kæ, *I love* them.

NOTE 1. Besides the above, there are several other forms comprehended in this voice, denoting possession, causation &c. as will be seen by a reference to the conjugations under tl is voice.

NOTE 2. Some of the forms of the reciprocal voice, are like those of the passive voice, but in the

reciprocal voice the subject is more particularly defined, than it is in the passive; as,

Pass. Heg-kra-he-nyæ-kæ, *I am loved,*
Rec. heg-kra-he-nyæ-kæ, *they love me.*
i. e. the persons spoken of in the discourse.

§ XVII.

OF MOODS.

70 *There are, in Ioway, seven moods, viz: The Indicative, Subjunctive, Potential, Causal, Optative, Imperative, and Infinitive.*

71 The INDICATIVE MOOD declares the certainty of any thing, &c .as,

hæ-kra-he-kæ, *I love.*

72 The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, which is formed from the Indicative,* by subjoining to it the conjunction *skæ*, (*if,*) expresses an action or event,
1st. conditionally; as,

hæ-kra-he-skæ, *if I love:*
2nd. It is used in a passive sense,

* *Kæ*, at the end of words, is not properly a part of them, but only a termination.

or to express an action as having taken place, while some other action, or event occured; and may be rendered into English by the present participle, and imperfect tense of the verb to be; as,

Ce-o-kæ ha-nan-fæ-skæ a-pa-fun-cæ,

I was shutting the door and pinched him: or, while [*I was*] *shutting the door I pinched him.*

3rd. It is used for the imperfect or pluperfect of the Indicative, when followed by another verb in the indicative mood; as,

Pa-nto-eg-æ, u-hæ-kru-hwa-nye-skæ ag-ke-kwa-me-na-kæ,

She kept [*from me*] *my patches that I dropped, or had dropped;*

73 The POTENTIAL MOOD implies a possibility that an act may be done, or an event take place; as,

hæ-kra-he-a-sku, hæ-ka-he-hne-ga,

I may love, perhaps I will love

74 This mood does not express power, or ability to do an act, as its name might seem to imply. Ability, expressed by *can*, in English, is not properly expressed by any one of the moods, but generally by the subjunctive and potential together; as,

Ha-u e-ha-tu-ka-na-skæ, ha-u-hna-sku,

If I willed it, I would do it. literally *I do, if I will it, I may do it.*

75 The CAUSAL MOOD implies that there is a cause, or reason why any thing is done; and it depends on another verb to express that reason; as,

Wa-kan-ta E-ye-gæ ræ-kra-he-tan-ye, ta-ku-ra re-ke-u-na-ha e-re-kæ-kæ,

I tell you what the Son of God has done for you, that you may love him.

76 This mood sometimes answers to the infinitive, and can be translated into the English by the infinitive mood.

77 The OPTATIVE MOOD expresses a wish or desire that a thing may be done; as,

hæ-kra-he-to, *may I, let me love:*

ma-he u-re-ke-yan-cæ-to, *lend me your knife.*

i. e. *let me borrow it from you.*

It is used in entreating, or supplication.

78 The IMPERATIVE MOOD commands, or asks an action to be done; as,

kra-he-ræ, *love thou.*

ru-cæ-ræ, *eat it, eat thou.*

79 The INFINITIVE MOOD expresses an action indefinitely, though it is mostly of the same mood and tense with the verb that governs it. as,

kra-he kun-ra-kæ, *he wants to love.*

wa-'ce ha-kun-ta-kæ *I want to eat*

wæ-ce *for* wa-ha-ce,

e-wa-jræ ra-kun-jra- *if you wish to go,*
skæ,

§ XVIII.

OF TENSES.

80 THERE ARE SIX TENSES: VIZ.

I. The present tense; as,

Hæ-kra-he-kæ, *I love*,

II. The imperfect tense; as,
Hæ-kra-he e-kæ-a-tæ-kæ, *I did love*

III. The perfect tense; as,
Hæ-kra-he a-ræ, *I have loved.*

IV. The pluperfect tense: as,
Hæ-kra-he a-ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
I had loved.

V. The future tense; as,
Hæ-kra-he-hne-yæ-kæ, *I shall love:*

VI. The imperfect future tense; as,
Hæ-kra-he-hne-yæ, e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
I was going to love, I was about to love.

81. The present tense not only denotes present time, but is often employed instead of a past tense to denote past time, *a-ræ* being under-

stood: as,

Hæ-kra-he-kæ, *I have loved, I loved.*
u-re-kug-kæ, *I gave it to you.*

82 This use of the present tense in a past sense, is quite common in conversation where, from attending circumstances, the time is known to be past, as in the second of the above examples;

Owing to this use of the present tense the imperfect is not so much used; and the imperfect has, occasionally, in the indicative mood, the signification of the pluperfect; as,

hæ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
I loved, i. e. I had loved: at some time referred to

ha-tu-jta e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
I had finished it.

83 The pluperfect tense of the indicative is seldom used:

84 The future tense of the indicative and subjunctive answers to

the first future in English. In the potential mood it expresses contingency or doubt; as,

hæ-kra-he-hna-sku,
perhaps I will love:

85 The future imperfect refers to a past time, and expresses what was future at that time. It is the future tense, with the auxiliary, or ending of the imperfect, and is equivalent to the English phrase *was going*; or, *was about*; as,

o-iia-ce-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ:
I was going to strike him.

86 There are six tenses in the indicative subjunctive and potential moods;

The causal mood has two tenses; the present and imperfect.

The optative, imperative and infinitive moods have only the present tense.

The perfect infinitive is expressed by a past tense of the governing word.

Of Number and Person.

87 There are two numbers, except in the optative mood, which has also a *dual* in some instances.

In each number, there are three persons, known by the fragment-pronouns and form of the verb.

§ XIX.

OF PARTICIPLES;

Or, Participial Verbs.

88 The participle, or participial form of the verb is known by its ending in *na*.

89 The present or perfect participle is formed from the present or past tense of the indicative by adding *na* to the end of the verb, or, by changeing the termination *kæ* into *na;* as,

hæ-kra-he, hæ-kra-he-na.

90 The future participle is formed

from the future tense by changing *-ne-yæ* into *na;* as,

un-ra-kuh-ne-yæ-kæ. *you will give it to me.*
un-ra-kuh-na, *you are about to give it to me.*

NOTE. The termination *kæ,* is not a part of the verb, and is never joined to the participle.

91 The participial form of the verb is used,

First; In making an inquiry; as,

jræ-hna, *or* jræ-hna-cæ? *are you going?*
ra-u-hna-cæ? *do you intend doing it?*

Second. When two or more words are used in one sentence, the first is often used in the participial form, thereby showing that the sentence is not complete; as,

tag-kre-ta *oh-tæ-na-ra-na* o-ra-kwæ-cæ,
did you hang it out of doors and then come in?
wa-wa-ka-hæ-nyæ-na me wa-ka-hæ-nyæ-kæ,
they are getting blankets on credit.

e-ke-kro-ra-fe-na wa-na-gkæ, wo-ku ju u-nyæ,
he made himself large (because) he received a present.

Third. To express what in English would require several words with a

preposition or adverb; as,

wa-ra-cæ-na ra-ce? *did you eat before you came?*
Literally, *having eaten, did you come?*

§ XX.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

92 There are seven conjugations of verbs, designated by the following marks.

93 The First conjugation includes all verbs (except those which are irregular,) which have not the characteristick of any of the other conjugations, and forms its first, and second persons singular of the Present Indicative, by the fragment-pronouns *ha*, & *ra*, introduced into the verb, or, as an affix, or suffix.

94 The 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. and 6th. conjugations comprehend verbs in *r*, or *d*.

95 The 7th. conjugation contains verbs in *w* with their appropriate characteristick.

96 The characteristick of the con-

jugation of verbs in *r*, [or *d.*] is the vowel which follows that letter in the ground form and is retained in all numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

97 In the 7th. coujugation there are two characteristick letters following *w*, viz. *ah*, or *af*. If *a* alone follows *w* without the *h*, or *f*, the verb is of the 1st. conjugation.

NOTE. These characteristick letters are so called, not because they are the only ones in the word that are retained in all the moods and tenses, but because in the position mentioned above, they indicate a particular conjugation.

98 Verbs of the first conjugation have no particular vowel or consonant as a distinctive mark. The natural place of the fragment-pronouns of the 1st. & 2nd. persons Sing. is at the beginning of the words, but their place is often changed according to certain rules mentioned in section XXIV.

99 The different conjugations may also be known by the formation of the 2nd. (or 1st & 2nd.) persons singular Present Indicative.

Cong.	2nd. P. S.	1st. P. S.	Verb.	*Eng.*
I.	ra-	ha-	ma-nyæ,	*he walks.*
II.	jra-	ha-ta-	*ra*-wæ,	*he counts.*
III.	jræ-	ha cæ-	*ræ*-kæ,	*he goes.*
IV.	jre-	ha-ce-	*dc*-ho-kæ,	*he is angry.*
V.	jro-	ha-to-	e-*ro*-je-kæ-kæ,	*he is ashamed.*
VI.	jru-	ha-tu-	*ru*-tfæ-kæ,	*he takes.*
VII.	jwa-	ha-pa-	e-*wa*-hug-a:-kæ.	*he knows*

100 Besides the foregoing regular conjugations, there are several conjugations which receive the fragment-pronoun, or its equivalent in more than one place; also a few irregular verbs.

§ XXI.

Of the formation of moods.

101 Taking the 3rd. person singular of the indicative mood present tense, as the first form of the verb, the other moods are formed from

the indicative according to the following rules.

I The Subjunctive adds to it *skæ.**

II. The Potential " *a-sku* or *nu-a-ræ.*

III. The Causal " *ta-nye*, or *ta-na.*

IV. The Optative " *to*, or *ta-ho.*

V. The Imperative " *ræ*, *ka-ræ*, or *ho.*

VI The Infinitive mood is the indicative used in an indefinite sense, yet, when necessary, retaining the fragment-pronoun indicating person and number. †

thus,

Ind.	kra-he,	*he loves.*
Sub.	kra-he—skæ,	
Pot.	kra-he—a-sku, *or* nu-a-ræ,	
Cau.	kra-he—ta-nye, *or* -ta-na,	
Opt.	kra-he—to, *or* ta-ho,	
Imp.	kra-he—ræ, -ka-ræ, *or* -ho,	
Inf.	kra-he,	

§ XXII.

OF THE FORMATION OF TENSES.

102 The tenses of the indicative

* Ce, *because*, is added to the different moods, to express the reason why a thing has been done. *Skæ* is also used in connection with other words, when doubt is implied.

† No. 79, 3rd line, for "mostly of the same mood and tense," read often of the same per. & numb.

mood are thus formed. To the present tense of the Indicative, the Imperfect adds, *-e-ku-a-ræ.*
The Perfect, " *-a-ræ.*
The Pluperfect, " *-a-ræ e-kæ a-ræ.*
The Future, " *-hne-yæ.*
The Imp. future, " *-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ.*

In the Subjunctive mood they are the same, with the addition of *skæ.*

103 The several tenses of the potential mood are formed from the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood by adding to,

The Pres. tense, *-a-sku:*
The Imp. *e-kæ-a-ra-sku:*
The Per. *-nu-a-sku:*
or *nu-a-ræ:*
The Pluper. *e-kæ-a-ræ-nu-a-sku:*
The Fut. *-hna-sku, hna-ræ:*
The Imp. Fut. *e-kæ-a-ra-sku.*

104 The tenses of the causal mood are formed from the Pres. Ind. by adding to the present, *tan-ye* or *ta-na*, and to the imperfect,

e-kæ-a-ræ-ta-nye, or *e-kæ-a-ræ-ta-na.*

105 The present tense of the optative mood is formed by adding to the Present Indicative *to* or *ta-ho*.

106 For the formation of the tenses of the Imperative and Infinitive moods see No. 101. V. VI.

§ XXIII.

OF NUMBER.

107 The 1st. person plural is formed from the 3rd. person singular by adding to it the plural fragment-pronoun, & adding, also, when necessary, to the first part of the frag-ment, its appropriate euphonick letter; as,

hæ-kra-he-kæ,

heg-kra-he-*we*-kæ, No. 58. Rule,17.

108 The second person plural is formed in the same way; as,

Sing. *ræ*-kra-he, Plu. *ræ*-kra-he-*we*.

109 The 1st. & 2nd. persons plural of the future tense are exceptions to the foregoing rule—Instead of the

latter part of the fragment, (*we*) they take *tan-yæ*; as,

heg-kra-he-ta-nyæ,	*we will love.*
ræ-kra-he-ta-nyæ,	*ye will love,*

Instead of,

heg-kra-he-hne-yæ-*we*-kæ &c.

110 The 3rd. person plural is formed from the 3rd person singular by adding to it -*nyæ*; as

kra-he-kæ,	*he loves.*
kra-he-nyæ-kæ,	*they love.*

§ XXIV.

OF PERSON,

AND THE CHANGES OF VERBS IN THE FRAGMENT-PRONOUN.

111 The natural place of the fragment-pronouns *ha*, and *ra*, in the first conjugation, is at the beginning of the word, (No. 98) but a regard to euphony, and other attending circumstances make it necessary to place them, sometimes, in a different situation;

in doing which, the following rules may be observed:

I. If a verb begins with *e*, *o*, or *u*, the fragment-pronoun follows these letters; as,

u-*ha*-kug-kæ, *I gave it to him.*
o-*ha*-hræ-kæ, *I follow.*
e-*ra*-hja-gkæ, *you laugh.*

II. If a verb begins with *a*, or *w*, followed by *a*, this vowel coalesces with the vowel of the fragment-pronoun (dropping *h*,) in the 1st person Sing. and the accent falls upon it, to distinguish it from the 3rd. person; as,

wa-ke-kun-fæ-kæ, *I teach.*

But in the second person the fragment generally follows *a*, especially if *a* is a prefix; as,

a-*ra*-me-na-kæ, *you sit upon.*
a-*ra*-hæ-wæ-kæ, *you go out.*

III. In compound verbs, the fragment-pronoun generally precedes that part which represents the verb in its most simple form; as,

a-to-kra-*ha*-hu-hæ, *I come down.*
hu-kæ, *he comes.*
wa-ken-cæ-ta-ra-keg-kæ,
you are heavy laden: from,
wa-ke, *a load*, cæ-ta, *heavy*, keg-kæ, *he carries.*

IV. When adjectives become verbs, (in which case they almost always, in the ground form, receive *he*, at the end of the word, especially when used in an active sense,) *ha* and *ra* become suffixes, instead of affixes; as,

Wo-ka-fo-*ha*-kæ,	*I justify.*
pej-kun-yæ-*ra*-kæ,	*you spoil it:*

from,

pej-kun-yæ,	*bad.*

112 The first person plural is formed from the third person singular, by adding to it the fragment-pronoun, *he—we*; (No. 107) as,

kra-he,	*he loves,*
he-gkra-he-we,	*we love.*

113 To this rule there are the following exceptions;

I. Verbs beginning with *e*, drop the *e* of the 1st. syllable of the fragment-pronoun; as,

e-wa-hug-æ-kæ,	*he knows.*
he-wa-hug-æ-we-kæ,	*we know.*

II. Verbs beginning with *a*, instead of *he* in the 1st. person plural, have *ha*; except in the reciprocal voice; as,

a-ta-kæ	*he sees.*
ha-ta-we-kæ.	*we see.*

III. Verbs beginning with *o*, also frequently drop *e*; as,

o-hræ-kæ,	*he follows.*
ho-hræ-we-kæ,	*we follow.*

But in the reciprocal voice *e* is retained; as,

he-wo-hræ-we-kæ,	*we follow them.*

IV. If a verb begins with *w*, followed by *o*; *w* is droped, and *h* substituted in its place if a single object is refered to; as,

wo-ke-cæ-kæ,	*he preaches, or talks.*
ho-ke-cæ-we-kæ,	*we preach, or talk.*

114 But if reference is had to a plural object, *wo* is retained; or what is the same thing, the fragment-pronoun *wo* is used in its proper place; (No. 113 III.) as,

o-ku, *or* wo-ku,	*he gives, or gives away.*
he-*wo*-ku-we-kæ,	*we give them.*

VI. Verbs ending in *he* (No.110 V.) and receiving the fragments *ha* & *ra* at the end, instead of taking an aditional *he*, receive only *we*, or what is equivalent, they drop the *he* of the ground form, and receive the fragment-pronoun *he-we* at the end of the word; as,

wo-pa-ra-he-kæ,	*he understands.*
wo-pa-ra-he-we-kæ,	*we understand.*
wo-pa-ra-ra,	*you understand.*

115 The second person plural is formed from the second person singular, by substituting the plural of the fragment-pronoun for the singular; as,

man-yæ-kæ,	*he walks.*
ra-man-yæ-kæ,	*thou walkest.*
ra-man-yæ-*we*-kæ,	*ye walk.*

116 The first and second persons plural of the future tense are exceptions to this rule; (No. 108) as,

he-man-yæ-tan-yæ-kæ,	*we will walk.*

117 The third person plural is formed from the third person singular by the addition of *nyæ* to the word; as,

kra-he-kæ,	*he loves.*
kra-he-nyæ-kæ,	*they love.*

118 Verbs in *r*, (or *d*,) and *w*, [consonants that precede the vowels indicating the different conjugations,] form their second person singular from the third by prefixing *j*; as,

ra-wæ,	*he counts.*
jra-wæ,	*you count.*

119 But if a verb begins with *d*, as it frequently does in the 4th conjugation this letter is dropped, and *r* substituted in its place in the 2nd, persons singular and plural.

120 In the 2nd. 5th. & 6th. conjugations, the 1st person singular is formed from the 3rd. by changing *r* into *t* retaining the syllable, or syllables, that precede *r* in the ground form, and, in some instances, prefixing the fragment-pronoun *ha;* as,

ra-æ-tfæ-kæ,	*he devours.*
ha-ta-æ-tfæ-kæ,	*I devour.*
wa-*ro*-hæ-kæ,	*he prays, entreats.*
wa-*to*-hæ-kæ,	*I pray,* &c.

121 In the 3rd. and 4th. conjugations, the first person singular is formed as above, except that *c* is substituted in place of *r*, or *d;* as,

ræ-kæ,	*he goes.*
ha-cæ-kæ,	*I go.*
de-hu-tfæ kæ	*he shakes.*
he-ce-hu-tfæ-kæ,	*I shake.*

122 In the 7th. conjugation, *w* is mostly followed by *ah*, or *af*, which, [like the vowels peculiar to the other conjugations,] is retained in all the numbers, persons, moods and tenses.

123 In this conjugation, the 1st. person singular is formed from the 3rd. by changing *w* into *p*, retaining the vowels or syllables that precede *w*, as in the other conjugations; as,

a-wa-hta-kæ-kæ, *he patches.*
a-pa-hta-kæ-kæ, *I patch.*

124 The various persons of the plural are formed according to the rules laid down in relation to the 1st, conjugation.

125 Compound verbs are governed by the same general rules that govern the simple verbs, as may be seen by a reference to the examples conjugated.

126 But when a particle or syllable is introduced into a verb, not of the first conjugation, it often becomes

a verb of the first conjugation, and is conjugated as such; as,

wa-ha-kæ,	*he stretches out.*
kwa-ha-kæ,	*he stretches out his own.*
2nd.P. jwa-ha-kæ,	*you stretch out.*
" ræ-kwa-ha-kæ,	*you stretch out your own.*

127 *A*, of the fragment-pronouns, is changed into *æ* before *kra*, *kru*, *kwa* and *fku*; as,

ha-pæ,	*I throw away.*
hæ-kra-pæ,	*I throw mine away.*
ha-tu-tfæ,	*I take.*
hæ-kru-tfæ,	*I take mine.*

128 Compound verbs, composed of simple verbs of the different conjugations, generally retain the peculiarity of the conjugations to which the simple verb belongs; as,

ha-u-*ha*-ce-*cæ*-kæ, *I begin.*

ra-un-*ra*-ce-*jræ*-kæ, *you begin.*

from *u*, he does: and, *ce-ræ-kæ*, he has started.

wa-*ha*-ke-*tu*-jtan-dæ-*ha*-kæ, *I forgive.*

wa-*ra*-ke-*jru*-jta-ndæ-*ra*-kæ, *you forgive.*

129 In the passive and reciprocal voices, the following rules are to be

observed. First;—in relation to the passive voice.

I. Ha,	becomes.	*he.*
II. ra,	"	*re.*
III. he-we,	"	*wa-wa.*
IV. ra-we,	"	*re-we,*
V. æ— (understood)		*wa*; as,

ha-na-ug-kæ,	*I hear.*
he-na-u-nyæ-kæ,	*I am heard.*
ra-na-ug-kæ,	*you hear.*
re-na-un-nyæ-kæ,	*you are heard.*
he-na-u-*we*-kæ,	*we hear.*
wa-wa-na-u-nyæ-kæ,	*we are heard.*
ra-na-u-*we*-kæ,	*ye hear.*
re-na-u-*we*-kæ,	*ye are heard.*

(Nos. 56, 57, 58.)

130 Second;—In the reciprocal, voice, these objective forms of the fragment-pronoun are the same; but the verb, when in this voice, contains also the nominative fragment, the same as in the active voice; as,

hen-*ra*-na-ug-kæ, *you hear me.*

kra-wa-ra-la-ag-kæ, *you keep us.*

131 To these rules there are the following exceptions.

I. Verbs beginning with *kra*, *kru*, *kra*, *kru* or *yæ*; [No.127.] or, undergoing a change by which any of these particles are introduced into them, have *æ* instead of *a* in the pronoun-pronouns both singular and plural viz. *hæ*, *læ* or *dæ*, *wæ-wæ*, & *læ*. as,

wæ-wæ-kra-he-kæ,	*he loves us.*
wæ-ke-wag-kæ,	*he called them.*
wæ-kra-wag-kæ,	*he called his own.*

Note. This change is not made in some words, which by so doing the form would become like that of another word; as,

wa-krug-kæ,	*he calls names.*
wæ-kru-nyæ,	*he forgets.*
wæ-wæ-kru-nyæ-kæ,	*he forgets us.*
wa-wa-kru-nyæ-kæ,	*they speak evil of us call us names.*

II. If a verb begins with *o*, or *u*, or *w* followed by *o*, the objective case of *ha*, is *u*, instead of he; as,

o-ke-je-ka-kæ,	*he is sick.*
ug-ke-je-ka-kæ,	*I am sick.*

o-hræ-kæ,	*he follows.*
u-hræ-kæ,*	*he follows me.*

In the plural, *wa* becomes *wo*, and *wa-wa*,—*wo-wa*; as,

wo-hræ-kæ,	*he follows them.*
wo-wa-ke-je-kæ-we-kæ,	*we are sick.*

III. If a verb begins with *e*, or *w*, followed by *e*, *wa* of the 3rd. person plural objective becomes *we*; as,

e-wa-hug-æ-kæ,	*he knows.*
we-wa-hug-æ-kæ,	*he knows them.*

This exception has reference, generally, to verbs of the 7th. conjugation; and as verbs of this conjugation have always *w* at, or near the beginning of the word, it becons necessary to change *wa* into *we*, as *wa*, of the fragment-pronoun, followed by *wa* of the verb, would make *wa-wa* us, instead of them.

To form the first person plural objective, in the passive, or reciprocal voice, and preserve euphony, *we* is used at the end of the word as in the 1st. person plural of the active voice; as,

we-wa-hug æ-we-kæ,	*he knows us.*

* If a verb begins with *u*, to distinguish the first person from the third in the reciprocal voice, they give to *u*, in the first person singular a strong nasal sound.

IV. If a verb receives the fragment-pronoun at its end, instead of its beginning, the objective fragment *he*, becomes *me*; as,

cæ-hæ-kæ,	*I kill.*
cæ-me-kæ,	*he kills me.*
jwæ-me-ka-ræ,	*doctor me.*

This is to distinguish it from the 3rd. person singular which ends in *he*; [No. 111. IV.] as,

hu-he-kæ,	*he sends,*
hu-me-kæ,	*he sends me.*

V. Verbs beginning with *a*, & *w*. followed by *a*, have the objective fragment *a*, (nasal,) instead of *he*; as,

a-ta-kæ,	*he sees.*
an-ta-ka,	*he sees me.*
wa-de-ho-kæ-kæ,	*he scolds.*
an-de-ho-kæ-kæ,	*he scolds me.*

132 By the addition of *he*, to the end of verbs, (which changes also the position of the fragment-pronouns,) their signification is often changed; and neuter, or intransitive verbs become active or transitive; as,

[illegible]-kæ,	*he dies.*

c'æ-he-kæ,	*he kills.*
hu-kæ	*he comes.*
ha-hu-kæ,	*I come.*
hu-*ha*-kæ,	*I send.*

133 When adjectives are used as verbs, if the fragment-pronoun is employed instead of the verb *to be*, the personal pronoun of the nominative case in English becomes an objective personal fragment-pronoun in Ioway; as,

pej-kun-yæ,	*bad.*
hem-pe-jkun-yæ-kæ,	*I am bad.*
de-pe-jkun-yæ-kæ,	*you are bad*, or *badness is to you.*

But if the nominative fragment is used after the adjective, it makes it an active verb; as,

pe-jkun-yæ-ha-kæ,	*I make bad.*

134 When adjectives receive the fragment-pronoun, and become verbs, they are conjugated as verbs, taking the various moods, tenses, numbers and persons; [No. 19] as,

pe,	*good.*	pe-kæ,	*it is good.*
pe-ha-kæ,		*I made it good.*	
de-pe-kæ,		*you are good.*	
pe-re-hne-yæ-kæ,		*he will make you good.*	
pe-nu-a-sku,		*it would be good.*	

NOTE. The termination *kæ*, joined to words that are not verbs, has generally the force of the 3rd. per. Sing. of the verb *to be*; as,

pe-kæ, *or* pe a-ræ,	*it is good.*
wa-ho-ne-tag-kæ,	*it is holy.*

135 When an adjective becomes a verb and begins with *wa*, the objective fragment-pronoun of the first person singular is *we;* as,

wa-jo-jæ,	*brave.*
we-jo-jæ-kæ,	*I am brave.*
wa-hwa-tag-kæ,	*he is poor.*
we-hwa-tag-kæ,	*I am poor.*

136 The first person plural is formed by adding to the adjective the first person plural of the verb, *to be*; as,

wa-hwa-tan-ye-we-kæ,	*we are poor.*
wa-jo-jæ-nye-we-kæ,	*we are brave.*

137 The second persons, singular and plural, are formed according to rules under No. 111. except that the objective fragment is used in place of the nominative; as,

wa-re-jo-jæ-kæ,	*you are brave.*
wa-re-jo-jæ-we-kæ,	*ye are brave.*

138 The 3rd. person plural is formed like regular verbs; as,

wa-ho-ne-ta-nya-kæ, *they are holy.*

139 Other adjectives become verbs by having the verb *to be*, added to them in all their persons; as,

wo-ka-fo-nye-kæ,	*I am just.*
wo-ka-fo-jne-kæ,	*you are just.*
wo-ka-fo-kæ,	*he is just.*

140 Adjectives of this class become active verbs, according to rules already given; 111 . IV. 132, & 133; as,

wa-ho-ne-ta-he-kæ,	*he sanctifies.*
wo-ka-fo-he-kæ,	*he justifies.*

141 Other adjectives, again, become verbs, by being conjugated according to rules under No. 111. & 136; or according to the rule under No. 137; as,

fa-pæ-tan-ye-kæ,	*I am wise.*
hen-fa-pæ-ta-kæ,	"
fa-pæ-ta-jne-kæ,	*you are wise.*
de-fa-pæ-ta-kæ,	"
fa-pæ-ta-kæ,	*he is wise.*
fa-pæ-ta a-ræ,	"

142 Nouns, pronouns, adverbs &c. in addition to their original signification, have the signification of the

verb *to be*, by being conjugated, or by having the terminations of the tenses added to them; as,

de-ta-wæ,	*yours.*
de-ta-wæ-to,	*let it be yours.*
de-ta-wæ-nu-a-ɛku,	*it may, would be yours.*
wo-mag-kæ,	*easily, or soon.*
cæ-he wo-mag-kæ-nyæ-kæ,	*they are soon killed.*

§ XXV.

143 The verb *to be*, in most of its forms, is rather a suffix, than an independent word, as it can seldom be used alone, like the same word in English.

144 CONJUGATION OF THE VERB

TO BE,

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

S.	1.	-nye-kæ,	*I am,*
	2.	-jne-kæ,	*thou art,*
	3.	-kæ, *or* a-ræ-kæ,	*he, she,* or *it is.*
P.	1.	-nye-we-kæ, *or,* hen-ye-we-kæ,	*we are,*
	2.	-jne-we-kæ,	*ye are,*
	3.	-nyæ-kæ *or* a-ræ-nyæ-kæ.	*they are.*

Imperfect Tense.

S. 1. -nye e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. -jne e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. e-kæ a-ræ-kæ.

P. 1. -nye-we e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. -jne-we e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. e-kæ-a-ræn-yæ-kæ.

Future Tense.

S. 1. -nye-hne-yæ-kæ,
2. -jne-hne-yæ-kæ,
3. a-ræ-hne-yæ-kæ.

P. 1. -nye-tan-yæ-kæ,
2. -jne-tan-yæ-kæ,
3. a-ræ-nyæ-hne-yæ-kæ.

145 The other tenses are formed like those of regular verbs.

146 RULE to find the simple, or ground form of a verb:

Take from the verb the fragment-pronoun, or pronouns, used in its conjugation,—except the vowel, or vowels and consonants retained in place of, or, exchanged for those of the fragment-pronoun § XIV: XXIV:—the particle or particles if there be any; and the syllables added for forming the moods and tenses §XXI: XXII:—the remainder is the ground form: as,

wo-wa-ke-yu-*ho*, *Implant in us.* 115. 101. V.

FORMATION OF MOODS AND TENSES.

Moons.	Pres. T.	Imp. T.	Per. T.	Plu. T.	Fut. T.	Imp. F. T.
Ind.	Ground form	ekæarækæ	aræ	aræ ekæa-rækæ	hneyækæ, *or* tanyæ	hneyæ ekæ-arækæ
Sub.	-skæ	ekæaræ-skæ	aræskæ	aræ ekæa-ræskæ	hneyæskæ, tanyæskæ.	hneyæ ekæ-aræskæ
Pot.	-asku	ekæarasku	nuasku *or* nuaræ	ekæarænu-asku	hnasku *or* hnaræ	hneyæ ekæ arænasku
Caus.	-ta-na *or* -ta-nye	ekæaræta-na *or* nye				
Opt.	-to, *or* ta-ho					
Imp.	-ræ, ho, *or* -ka-ræ					
Infin.	same as Indic. Pre.					
Part.	-na	ekæaræna	arænа	aræ ekæa-ræna	-hna	hneyæ ekæ-arænha

§ XXVI.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

147 FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Nos. 81, & 82.

KRA-HE-KÆ; *He loves, he is loving*, or in a past sense, *he loved.*

Sing.	1.	Hæ-kra-he-kæ,	*I love.*
	2.	ræ-ka-he-kæ,	*thou lovest.*
	3.	kra-he-kæ,	*he loves.*
Plu.	1.	heg-kra-he-we-kæ	*we love.*
	2.	ræ-kra-he-we-kæ,	*ye love.*
	3.	kra-he-nyæ-kæ,	*they love.*

Imperfect Tense. 82.

He loved, he was loving, or *he had loved.*

S. 1. hæ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. ræ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,

P. 1. heg-kra-he-wæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ.

Perfect Tense. 80. III.

He has loved, he has been loving, and as the present tense, *he loves*.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he a-ræ,
2. ræ-kra-he a-ræ,
3. kra-he ar-æ.

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we a-ræ,
2. ræ-kra-he-we a-ræ,
3. kra-he-nyæ a-ræ.

Pluperfect Tense. 83.

He had loved, or, *that is what he had loved*. &c.

S. 1. Hæ-kra-he a-ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. ræ-kra-he a-ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. kra-he a-ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ.

P. 1. heg-kra he-we a ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-we a-ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. kra-he-nyæ a-ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ.

Future Tense. 84.

He shall, or *will love*,

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-hne-yæ-kæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-hne-yæ-kæ,
3. kra-he-hne-yæ-kæ.

P. 1. keg-kra-he-tan-yæ-kæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-tan-yæ-kæ,
3. kre-he-nyæ-hne-yæ-kæ.

Imperfect Future Tense. 85.

He was going to love, he was about to love.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. kra-he-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ.

P. 1. heg-kra-he-tan-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-tan-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. kra-he-nyæ-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. 72.

If he loves, when he loves, while he loves, or *is loving.*

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-skæ,
3. kra-he-skæ,

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-we-skæ,
3. kra-hen-yæ-skæ,

Imperfect Tense.

If he loved, while he loved, while he was loving.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ,
2. ræ kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ,
2. kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ.

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ.
3. kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ,

Perfect Tense.

If he has loved, if he was loving.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he a-ræ-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he a-ræ-skæ,
3. kra-hæ a-ræ-skæ.

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we a-ræ-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-we a-ræ-skæ,
3. kra-he-nyæ a-ræ-skæ.

Pluperfect Tense.

If he had loved, when he had loved. &c.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he a-ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he a-ræ e-kæ-a-æ-skæ,
3. kra-he a-ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ,

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we a-ræ e-kæ-ræ-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-we a-ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ,
3. kra-he-nyæ a-ræ e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ.

Future Tense.

If he will love, when he shall love.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-hne-yæ-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-hne-yæ-skæ,
3. kra-he-hne-yæ-skæ,

P. 1. heg-kra-he-tan-yæ-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-tan-yæ-skæ,
3. kra-he-nyæ-hne-yæ-skæ.

Imperfect Future Tense.

If he were going to love, when he was about to love.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ,
3. kra-he-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ.

P. 1. heg-kra-he-tan-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-tan-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ skæ,
3. kra-he-nyæ-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ræ-skæ.

POTENTIAL MOOD.*

Present Tense.

He may, or can love, perhaps he loves, he may be loving.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-a-sku
2. ræ-kra-he-a-sku,
3. kra-he-a-sku.

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we-a-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he-we-a-sku,
3. kra-he-nyæ-a-sku.

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* The termination *nu-a-sku*, in this mood expresses a thing in rather a doubtful manner. *nu-a-ræ*, has something of the sense of obligation; as,

pe-nu-a-ræ, *it would be good.*

Imperfect Tense.

He might love, he might have loved, perhaps he did love, or *was loving.*

S. 1. hæ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ra-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ra-sku,
3. kra-he e-kæ-a-ra-sku:

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ra-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ra-sku,
3. kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ra-sku.

Perfect Tense.

He may have loved, he would have loved, perhaps he may have loved.

S. 1. hæ-kræ-he-nu-a-sku, *or* -nu-a-ræ,
2. ræ-kræ-he-nu-a-sku, *or* -nu-a-ræ &c.
3. kra-he-nu-a-sku.

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we-nu-a-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he-we-nu-a-sku,
3. kra-hen-yæ-nu-a-sku.

Pluperfect Tense.

He might, could, or *would have loved.* or *perhaps he would have loved.*

S. 1. hæ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-nu-a-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-nu-a-sku,
3. kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-nu-a-sku.

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-nu-a-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-nu-a-sku,
3. kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-nu-a-sku.

Future Tense.

He may yet love, perhaps he will love.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he—hna-sku, *or* hna-ræ.
2. ræ-kra-he—hna-sku, *or* hna-ræ &c.
3. kra-he-hna—sku.

P. 1. heg-kra-he-tan-yæ—hna-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he-tan-yæ—hna-sku,
3. kra-he-nyæ— hna-sku.

Imperfect Future Tense.

He may have been about to love, perhaps he was going to love.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ra-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ra-sku,
3. kra-he-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ra-sku,

P. 1. heg-kra-he-tan-yæ e-kæ-a-ra-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he-tan-yæ e-kæ-a-ra-sku,
3. kra-he-nyæ-hne-yæ e-kæ-a-ra-sku.

Another form of the Future Tense.

I may yet love, I think I shall yet love.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-k'a-ræ-hna-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he-k'a-ræ-hna-sku.
3. kra-he-k'a-ræ-hna-sku.

P: 1. heg-kra-he-ta-nyæ-k'a-ræ-hna-sku,
2. ræ-kra-he-ta-nyæ-k'a-ræ-hna-sku,
3. kra-he-nyæ-k'a-ræ-hna-sku.

CAUSAL MOOD. 75, 76.

Present Tense. 86.

That he may love; and as the Infinitive, *To love.*

S. 1. hæ-kra-he—ta-na, *or* ta-nye &c.
2. ræ-kra-he-ta-na,
3. kra-he-ta-na,

P. 1. heg-kra-he-ta-na,
2. ræ-kra-he-ta-na,
3. kra-he—ta-na, *or* ta-nya.

Imperfect Tense.

That he might love, that he might have loved; and as the infinitive, *to have loved.*

S. 1. hæ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-ta-na *or* ta-nye,&c.
2. ræ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-ta-na,
3. kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-ta-na,

P: 1 heg-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-ta-na,
2 ræ-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-ta-na,
3 kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-ta-na,

OPTATIVE MOOD. 77, 87.

Present Tense.

May he love, let him love.

S. 1. hæ-kra-hæ-to,
2. ræ-kra-he-to,
3. kra-he-to,

Dual: *may they*, or *let them*,(*two*,)*love*.

1. heg-kra-he-to,
2. ræ-kra-he-to,
3. kra-he-we-to.

P. 1. heg-kra-he—we-to, *or* -ta-ho,
2. ræ-kra-he—we-to, "
3. kra-he—nyæ-to, "

NOTE. When the person supplicated is included with the one who supplicates, the dual form is used; as,

hen-ræ-to, *let us two go.*

The same form is also used when supplication is made in behalf of a number, but excluding the person supplicated.

The plural form is used when supplication is made in behalf of a number, including also the person entreated, and sometimes also when he is not included: as,

hen-ræ-ta-ho, *let us* (all,) *go.*
he-wen ræ-ta-ho, *let us go there.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD. 78. 101 V.

Present Tense.

S. 2. kra-he-ræ, kra-he-ka-ræ, *or* kra-he-ho.
love thou, or *do thou love.*

P. 2 kra-he-we-ræ, *or* kra-he-we-ho.
love ye, or *do ye love.*

148 The various terminations are often used indiscriminately; but *-ho*, has less of the idea of commanding than *-ræ*, and *-ka-ra* has more.

Ho is sometimes used in a defying sense; as,

hu-ho, *let him come*, i. e. *if he dare*; but in this instance reference is had to a third person, and not to the one addressed, and this third person is the one defied.

INFINITIVE MOOD. 79, 101, VI.

kra-he, *to love, or he loves;* as,

1 kra-he e-jta-jku-nyæ, *he is unwilling to love.*
2 kra-he-ræ o-ke-ra-ka-ræ, *tell him to love.*
3. ræ-kra-he ha-kun-ta-kæ, *I want you to love.*
4. ræ-kra-he ra-kun-jra-cæ? *do you want to love?*
5. ræ-kra-he kun-ra-kæ, *he wants you to love.*
6. hæ-kra-he ha-kun-ta-kæ, *I want to love.*
7. hæ-kra-he ra-kun-jra-kæ, *you want me to love.*
8. kra-he-nyæ kun-ra-kæ. *he wants them to love.*
9. de-kra-he kun-ra-kæ, *he wants to love you.*

149 As fragment-pronouns are used in connection with verbs, (making a reciprocal voice,) instead of simple independent pronouns, a ne-

cessity arises for employing these fragments in the infinitive mood, to distinguish the persons &c. intended, otherwise the meaning could not be known. The literal translaton of the above examples would be,

1 *he loves he is unwilling.*

2 *love thou tell him. &c.*

150 The termination *kæ*, so often added to the end of verbs, is not joined to verbs in the infinitive mood.

151 The infinitive in English is often translated into Ioway by the causal mood, and governed by the word that would have governed it in the infinitive; as,

wa-ra-ke-uŋ-ta-na ha-kun-ta-kæ,
I want you to do it for them.

§ XXVII.

152 **PARTICIPLÆS. 87,—91.**

Present Tense.

Loving, he is loving, &c.

S. 1. [illegible] I was loving
2. ra-kra-he-na
3. kra-he-na,

P. 1. heg-kra he-we-na,
2. ræ-kra-he-we-na,
3. kra-he-nyæ-na.

Past Tense.

Loved, having loved, he was loving.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-na,
2. ræ-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-na,
3. kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-na.

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-na,
2. ræ-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-na,
3. kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-na.

Future Tense. 90.

Being about to love, &c.

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-hna,
2. ra-kra-he-hna,
3. kra-he-hna,

P. 1. heg-kra-he-we-hna,
2. ræ-kra-he-we-hna,
3. kra-he-nyæ-hna. &c. &c.

153 Participles may be translated either by verbs, or participles. The use of the participle in Ioway is not a little unlike the use of the same part of speech in Greek.

§ XXVIII.

PASSIVE VOICE. 57.

154 The Passive voice is formed from the active by using the objective fragment-pronouns instead of the nominative, with the plural form of the verb in the active voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

He is loved, or *they love him.*

S. 1. heg-kra-he-nyæ-kæ, *I am loved* &c.
2. de-kra-he-nyæ-kæ,
3. kra-he-nyæ-kæ

P. 1. wæ-wæ-kra-he-nyæ-kæ,
2. de-kræ-he-nyæ-we-kæ,
3. wæ-kra-he-nyæ-kæ.

Imperfect Tense.

He was loved, he had been loved.

S. 1. heg-kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. de-kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,

P. 1. wæ-wæ-kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. de-kra-he-nyæ-we e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. wæ-kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ.

The remaining moods and tenses are formed in the same way.

§ XXIX.

MIDDLE VOICE. 68.

155 The particle *ke*, by which the Middle voice is formed, does not always, when introduced into a verb, make that verb in the Middle voice. It is used also in the Reciprocal voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

KE-KRA-HE-KÆ, *He loves himself.*

S.	1.	ha-ke-kra-he-kæ,	*I love myself.* &c.
	2.	ra-ke-kra-he-kæ,	
	3.	ke-kra-he-kæ,	
P.	1.	heg-ke-kra-he-we-kæ,	
	2.	ra-ke-kra-he-we-kæ,	
	3.	ke-kra-he-nyæ-kæ.	

Imperfect Tense.

He loved himself, or *he had loved himself.*

S. 1. ha-ke-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. ra-ke-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. ke-kra-he e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
P. 1. heg-ke-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
2. ra-ke-kra-he-we e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ,
3. ke-kra-he-nyæ e-kæ-a-ræ-kæ.

The other moods and tenses fo this voice are run through in the same way.

§ XXX.

RECIPROCAL VOICE. 69.

156 Of this voice there are various forms according to the person and number, and different positions of the fragment-pronoun, introduced into verbs in this voice.

157 As the terminations of the moods and tenses are the same in all the conjugations and voices, it is only necessary, hereafter, to give the indicative present, from which the other moods and tenses can be easily formed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

I. Objective fragment-pronoun, 1st. per. singular; he, *me*;

S. 1. (*Middle voice.*)
2. hen-dæ-kra-he-kæ, *you love me.*
3. heg-kra-he-kæ, *he loves me.*

P. 1. *wanting.*
2. hen-dæ-kra-he-we-kæ, *ye love me.*
3. heg-kra-he-nyæ-kæ, *they love me.*

II. Objective fragment-pronoun, 2nd. per. singular; de, *or* re, *you.*

S. 1. de-kra-he-kæ, *or* me-æ de-kra-he-kæ,* *I love you.*
2. (*Middle voice*)
3. de-kra-he-kæ, *he loves you.*

P. 1. hen-de-kra-he-kæ, *we love you.*
2. *wanting.*
3. de-kra-he-nyæ-kæ, *they love you.*

III. Objective fragment-pronoun

* When the first and third persons singular are alike in form, the first person is distinguished from the third, by having its accent on the first syllable:—In the third person the accent falls on the second or third syllable.

For want of proper type these accents are not marked.

3rd. person sing. (understood,) *him.*

As this is the ground form, and has its fragment-pronoun understood, it is the same as the active voice.

IV. Objective fragment-pronoun, 1st. person plu. wa-wa, *us.* 131 I.

S. 1. *wanting.*
2. wæ-wæ-ræ-kra-he-hæ, *you love us.*
3. wæ-wæ-kra-he-kæ, *he loves us.*
1. (*Middle voice.*)
2. wæ-wæ-ræ-kra-he-we-kæ, *ye love us.*
3. wæ-wæ-kra-he-nyæ-kæ, *they love us.*

V. Objective fragment-pronoun, 2nd. person plu. de—we, *you.*

S. 1. de-kra-he-we-kæ, *or* *I love you.*
me-æ de-kra-he-we-kæ,
2. *wanting.*
3. de-kra-he-we-kæ, *he loves you.*
P. 1. hen-de-kra-he-we-kæ, *we love you.*
2. (*Middle voice.*)
3. de-kra-he-nyæ-we-kæ, *they love you.*

VI. Objective fragment-pronoun, 3rd. person plu. wa, *them.* 131. I.

S. 1. wæ-hæ-kra-he-kæ, *I love them,* &c. reg.
2. wæ-ræ-kra-he-kæ,
3. wæ-kra-he-kæ,

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P. 1. he-wæ-kra-he-we-kæ,
2. wæ-re-kra-he-we-kæ,
3. wæ-kra-he-nyæ-kæ.

158 I. Possessive fragment-pronoun, 1st. person singular, heg-ke, *mine*. 56. 57. 58.

S. 1. ———
2. hen-ra-ke-kra-he-kæ, *you love mine &c.*
3. heg-ke-kra-he-kæ,
P. 1. ———
2. hen-ra-ke-kra-he-we-kæ,
3. he-ke-kra-he-nyæ-kæ.

II. Possessive fragment-pronoun 2nd. per. sing. re-ke, *yours, thine*.

S. 1. re-ke-kra-he-kæ, *I love yours, &c.*
2. ———
3. re-ke-kra-he-kæ. *
P. 1. hen-re-ke-kra-he-we-kæ,
2. ———
3. re-ke-kra-he-nyæ-kæ.

III. Possessive fragment-pronoun, 3rd. per. sing. *his*.

This form is the same as the Ind.

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* See note on page 98.

Prea. Middle, and is translated accordingly, except when used with a noun requiring a possessive case; as,

hen-cæ-ka cen-ceg-æ ha-ke-kra-he-kæ,
I love my uncle's child; for
hen-cæ-ka cen-ceg æ-ta-wæ hæ-kra-he-kæ.

S. 1 ha-ke-kra-he-kæ, *I love his. &c.*
2 ra-ke-kra-he-kæ,
3 ke-kra-he-kæ,

P. 1 heg-ke-kra-he-we-kæ,
2 ra-ke-kra-he-we-kæ,
3 ke-kra-he-nyæ-kæ.

IV. Possessive fragment-pronoun, 1st person plu. wa-wa-ke, *ours*.

S. 1. ———
2. wa-wa-ra-ke-kra-he-kæ, *you love ours.*
3. wa-wa-ke-kra-he-kæ,

P. 1. ———
2. wa-wa-ra-ke-kra-he we-kæ,
3. wa-wa-ke-kra-he-nyæ-kæ.

V. Possessive fragment-pronoun, 2nd. per. re-ke-we, *yours*.

S. 1. re-ke-kra-he-we-kæ, *I love yours.*
2. ———
3. re-ke-kra-he-we-kæ,

P. 1. hen-re-ke-kra-he-we-kæ,
2. ———
3. ke-kra-he-nyæ-we-kæ.

VI. Possessive fragment-pronoun. 3rd. person plu. wa-ke, *theirs.*

S. 1. wa-ke-kra-he-kæ, *I love theirs.*
2. wa-ra-ke-kra-he-kæ,
3. wa-ke-kra-he-kæ,

P. 1. he-wa-ke-kra-he-we-kæ,
2. wa-ra-ke-kra-he-we-kæ,
3. wa-ke-kra-he-nyæ-kæ.

159 The following is the conjugation of the indicative present of *kra-he.* when the action is caused to be done by some one; as,

kra-he-ke-gkæ, *he makes himself love.* Mid. Voice.

S. 1. kra-he-ha-ke-kæ, *I make myself love.*
2. kra-he-ra-ke-kæ,
3. kra-he-ke-kæ,

P. 1. kra-he-he-gke-we-kæ,
2. kra-he-ra-ke-we-kæ,
3. kra-he-ke-nyæ-kæ.

160 Reciprocal Voice.

I. Objective fragment-pronoun 1st. per. sing. he, *or* me, *me.*

S. 1. ———
2. kra-he-he-nra-kæ, *you make me love.*
3. kra-he-me-kæ,

P. 1.——
2. kra-he-he-nra-we-kæ,
3. kra-he-me-nyæ-kæ.

II. Objective fragment-pronoun, 2nd. per. sing. re, *you*.

S. 1. kra-he-re-kæ, *I make you love.*
2. (*Middle.*)
3, kra-he-re-kæ,

P. 1. kra-he-he-nre-we-kæ,
2. ——
3. kra-he-re-nyæ-kæ.

III. Objective fragment-pronoun, 3rd. per. sing. understood. *him*.

S. 1. kr-he-ha-kæ, *I make him love.*
2. kra-he-ra-kæ,
3. kra-he-he-kæ,

P. 1. kra-he-he-he-we-kæ,
2. kra-he-ra-we-kæ,
3. kra-he-he-nyæ-kæ.

IV. Objective fragment-pronoun, 1st. person plural. wa-wa, *us*.

S. 1 ——
2 kra-he-wa-wa-ra-kæ, *you make us love.*
3 kra-he-wa-wa-he-kæ,

P. 1 (*Middle.*)
2 kra-he-wa-wa-ra-we-kæ,
3 kra-he-wa-wa-he-nyæ-kæ.

V. Objective fragment-pronoun, 2nd. per. plu. re-we, *you.*

S. 1 kra-he-re-we-kæ, *I make you love.*
2 ———
3 kra-he-re-we-kæ,

P 1 kra-he-he-nre-we-kæ,
2 (*Middle.*)
3 kra-he-re-nyæ-we-kæ.

VI. Objective fragment-pronoun, 3rd. per. plu. wa, *them,*

S 1 kra-he-wa-ha-kæ, *I make them love.*
2 kra-he-wa-ra-kæ,
3 kra-he-wa-he-kæ,

P 1 kra-he-he-wa-he-we-kæ,
2 kra-he-wa-ra-we-kæ,
3 kra-he-wa-he-nyæ-kæ.

161 When continued or habitual action, or position, is expressed, the verb is compounded with, me-na-kæ *he sits*, na-yæ-kæ *he stands*, or ma-nyæ-kæ *he walks*. The first two refer to place, or position, the last, when forming a part of the verb, always implies continuation or perpetuity; as,

an-ce-ne-na-kæ, *he keeps striking me;* i. e. *while he is sitting:*
jka-cæ-na-yæ-kæ, *he continues playing;* i. e. *while he is standing.*
u-ma-nyæ-kæ, *he always does so.*
e-ha-ha-ha-ma-nyæ-skæ, *as long as I live.*
hæ-kra-he-ha-ma-nyæ-kæ, *I always love.*

162 When verbs are thus conjugated, the fragment-pronouns are applied to each of the simple verbs which compose the compound, except that the plural fragments are used, in most instances, only in the last one; as,

Ju ha-u-ha-ma nyæ, *I always do so.*

163 The following is the method of conjugating a verb of this class in the

Indicative Mood,

Present Tense.

kra-he-ma-nyæ, *he always loves*

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-ha-ma-nyæ-kæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-ra-ma-nyæ-kæ,
3. kra-he-ma-nyæ-kæ *or* kra-he-ma-fe-nyæ

P. 1. heg-kra-he-he-ma-nyæ-we-kæ, *or*
heg-kra-he-ma-nyæ-we-kæ.
2. ræ-kra-he-ra-ma-nyæ-we-kæ,
3. kra-he-ma-nyæ-nyæ-kæ, *or*
kra-he-ma-nfe-nyæ-kæ.

164 To increase the signification of a word, the enclitick *-hce*, or the adverb *tan-ra* is used; 16 note 2; as,

kra-he-hce-kæ, *he loves very much.*
kra-he-ta-nra-kæ, *he greatly*, or *ardently loves*;

Thus conjugated:

S. 1. hæ-kra-he-he-nta-nra-kæ, *or*
hæ kra-he-he-nta-nra-hce-kæ &c.
2. ræ-kra-he-de-ta-nra-kæ,
3. kra-he-tan-ra-kæ,

P. 1. heg-kra-he-hen-tan-ra-we-kæ,
2. ræ-kra-he-de-tan-ra-we-kæ,
3. kra-he-tan-ra-nyæ-kæ.

165 Instead of *ke*, denoting possession, *kra*,(56,) is often used;—but as the syllable *kra* is already in *kra-he*, this possessive fragment is not found in this verb. The following is the form of the first conjugation.

pæ-kæ, *he throws away*,
ha-pæ-kæ, *I throw away*.

kra-pæ-kæ, *he throws his away.*

Indicative Mood:

Present Tense.

S.	1.	hæ-kra-pæ-kæ,	131. I.
	2.	ræ-kra-pæ-kæ,	
	3.	kra-pæ-kæ.	
P.	1.	heg-kra-pæ-we-kæ,	
	2.	ræ-kra-pæ-we-kæ,	
	3.	kra-pæ-nyæ-kæ.	

166 The remaining moods and tenses, of verbs of this class, are formed according to rules already given.

167 In addition to the rules given in § XXIV, for the formation of the persons of verbs by the use of the fragment-pronouns, the following may be noted as having more particular reference to the conjugations which follow.

I. When verbs of the 2nd. & 7th. conjugations, begin with *a*, instead of forming their first person sing. by *ha-ta* & *ha-pa*. (99,) *a*, (accented) alone precedes *ta* or *pa*; as,

a pa-hug-kæ, *I pour on*: from a-wa-hug-kæ.
ha-pa-hug-kæ, *I pour*: from wa-hug kæ.

The 1st. per. plu. is formed according to 113. II; as,

ha-wa-hug-æ-we-kæ, *we pour on.*

II. In the fifth and sixth conjugations, when a verb begins with *wa*, this syllable, accented, is used before *to* or *tu*, in place of *ha*; as,

wa-tu-fag-æ-kæ, *I am sinful.* 120.

This accenting of the first syllable in the 1st. per. sing. shows that the fragment-pronoun *ha*, has been droped. It is, however, sometimes retained.

III. Verbs beginning with *e*, in the 7th. conjugation, sometimes drop the two characteristick letters *ah*, in the 1st. per. sing. as,

e-ha-p'ug-æ-kæ *for* e-ha-pa-hug-æ-kæ;
from, e-wa-hug-æ-kæ, *he knows.*

IV. In the 2nd. conjugation, *a*, in some of its forms is frequently substituted for *æ*; as,

jræ-we-kæ, *or* jra-we-kæ, *he goes.*

168 When the possessive part of the fragment-pronoun, *kra*, is introduced into a verb, the following changes occur.

I. In the first conjugation, *kra*, is prefixed to the ground form of the verb, or to that part of it to which the fragment-pronoun is always assigned (93, 98.) as,

mo-no-kæ,	*he stole, or steals.*
kra-mo-no-kæ,	*he stole his own.*
o-cæ-kæ,	*he seeks.*
o-kra-cæ-kæ,	*he seeks his own.*

II In the second, third, fourth, and fifth conjugations, (verbs in *r*,) the vowel that follows *r*, is always retained in place of *a* in *kra*; or, what is equivalent, the two last letters of *kra* are droped, and *k* alone prefixed to the verb, or to that part of it beginning with *r;* (94. 96.) as,

ru-tfæ-kæ,	*he takes.*
kru-tfæ-kæ,	*he takes his own.*
e-ro-kræ-kæ,	*he finds.*
e-kro-kræ-kæ,	*he finds his own.*

III. In the seventh conjugation

k is prefixed to *w*, (95. 97.) making *kwa*, instead of *kra*; as,

a-wa-hta-kæ-kæ, *he patches.*
æ-kwa-hta-kæ-kæ, (127, 131, I.) *he patch his own.*

IV. As the first and second persons singular cannot be formed in the usual way, when this possessive particle is used, they are formed by prefixing the fragment-pronouns *ha*, & *ra*, [131. I.] as in the 1st. conjugation; as,

1. hæ-kra-mo-no-kæ, *I steal mine.*
   ha-mo-no-kæ, *I steal.*
   o-hæ-kra-cæ-kæ, *I seek mine.*
2. hæ-kra-wæ-kæ, *I count mine.*
   ha-ta-wæ-kæ, *I count.*
3. ha-kræ-kæ, *I go home.*
   ha-cæ-kæ, *or* e-wa-cæ-kæ* *I go &c.*
4. æ-kre-ho-kæ-kæ, *I scold mine.*
   wa-ee-ho-kæ-kæ. *I scold.*
5. wæ-kro-hæ-kæ, *I worship mine.*
   wa-ro-hæ-kæ. *I worship.*
6. hæ-kru-fæ-kæ, *I take mine.*
   ha-tu-fæ-kæ, *I take.*

* There are but few verbs of this conjugation, and nearly all seem to be compounds of ræ-kæ, *he goes.*

e-hæ-kwa-hug-æ-kæ, *I know mine.*
e-ha-pug-æ-kæ, *for*
e-ha-pa-hug-æ-kæ. *I know.*

169. The other persons are formed in the same way, and according to rules already given, as are also the different forms of the reciprocal voice.

hæ-kru-tfæ-kæ, *I take mine*
wæ-kru-tfæ-kæ, " *plu.*
heg-kru-tfæ-we-kæ, *we take ours.*
he-wæ-kru-tfæ-we-kæ, " *plu.*
ræ-kru-tfæ-we-kæ. *ye take yours.*
wæ-ræ-kru-tfæ-we-kæ, " *plu.*
heg-ke-ru-tfæ-kæ, *he takes mine.*
re-ke-ru-tfæ-kæ, *he takes yours.*
re-ke-tu-tfæ-kæ, *I take yours* &c.
we-hæ-kwa-hug-æ-kæ, *I know mine.*
we-ræ-kwa-hug-æ-kæ, *you know yours.*

§ XXXI.

EXAMPLES OF THE DIFFERENT COJUGATIONS.

170. Verbs in *r*, and *w*, (No. 94–97.) have their fragment-pronouns immediately before these letters, without regard to the letters or syllables that

may precede them in the ground form.

FIRST CONJUGATION. 99. I.

2nd. per. sing. *ra.*

MA-NYÆ-KÆ ,*He walks &c.*

Indicative Mood; Present Tense.

S.	1.	Ha-man-yæ-kæ,	*I walk &c.*
	2.	ra-man-yæ-kæ,	
	3.	man-yæ-kæ,	
P.	1.	he-man-yæ-we-kæ.	
	2.	ra-man-yæ-we-kæ,	
	3.	man-yæ-nyæ-kæ.	
Exam.		tof-kæ-kæ,	*he lies.*
		na-ug-kæ.	*he hears.*
		cæ-*he*-kæ.	*he kills.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Second Person Singular. *jra.* II.

Indicative Mood: Present Tense.

S.	1.	ha-ta-wæ-kæ,	*I count &c.*
	2.	jra-wæ-kæ,	
	3.	ra-wæ-kæ,	
P.	1.	hen-ra-wæ-we-kæ,	
	2.	jra-wæ-we-kæ,	
	3.	ra-wæ-nyæ-kæ.	
Exam.		a-ra-kæ-kæ,	*he covers.*

ra-æ-tfæ-kæ, *he devours.*
e-ra-wæ-ta-kæ, *he goes round.*
wo-ra-kæ-kæ, *he tells, relates.*

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Second Person singular; *jræ.* III.

ræ-kæ, *he goes*

Indicative Mood; Present Tense

S. 1. hæ-cæ-kæ, *I go,* &c.
2. jræ-kæ,
3. ræ-kæ,

P. 1. hen-ræ-we-kæ, *or* hen-ra-we-kæ,
2. jræ-we-kæ. *or* jra-we-kæ.
3. a-run-yæ-kæ.

Exam. e-wa-ræ-kæ, *he has gone there.*
he-ræ-kæ, *he has started.*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Second Person Singular; *jre.* IV

de-to-wæ, *he breaks* &c.

Indicative Mood; Present Tense.

S. 1. ha-ce-to-yæ-kæ, *I break* &c.
2. jre-to-yæ-kæ,
3. de-to-yæ-kæ, 119

P. 1. hen-de-to-yæ-we-kæ,
2. jre-to-yæ-we-kæ,
3. de-to-yæ-nyæ-kæ.

Exam. de-ho-kæ-kæ, *he scolds.*
wa-de-ho-kæ-kæ, *he is angry.*

FIFTH CONJUGATION.

Second Person Singular; *jro.* V.

e-ro-je-kæ-kæ, *he is ashamed.*

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

S.	1.	e-ha-to-je-kæ-kæ,	*I am ashamed.*
	2.	e-jro-je-kæ-kæ,	
	3.	e-ro-je-kæ-kæ.	
P.	1.	hen-ro-je-kæ-we-kæ,	
	2.	e-jro-je-kæ-we-kæ,	
	3.	e-ro-je-kæ-nyæ-kæ.	
Exam.		wa-ro-hæ-kæ, *or,*	*he asks, or*
		wa-ke-ro-hæ-kæ,	*worships.*
		e-ro-kræ-kæ,	*he finds.*

SIXTH CONJUGATION.

Second Person Singular; *jru.* VI.

wa-ru-fag-æ-kæ, *he sins, does wrong.*

Indicative Mood Present Tense.

S.	1.	wa-tu-fag-æ-kæ,	*I sin, do evil &c.*
	2.	wa-jru-fag-æ-kæ,	
	3.	wa-ru-fag-æ-kæ,	
P.	1.	he-wa-ru-fag-æ-we-kæ	
	2.	wa-jru-fag-æ-we-kæ,	
	3.	wa-ru-fag-æ-nyæ-kæ.	
Exam.		ruf-ke-cæ-kæ,	*he ties.*
		e-ru-ka-na-kæ,	*he plans.*
		wa-ru-pe-kæ,	*he does well.*

SEVENTH CONJUGATION.

Second Person Singular; *jwa.* VII

a-wah-ta-kæ-kæ, *he patches.*

Indicative Mood Present Tense.

S. 1. a-pah-ta-kæ-kæ, *I patch &c.*
2. a-jwa-hta-kæ-kæ,
3. a-wah-ta-kæ-kæ,

P. 1. ha-wa-hta-kæ-we-kæ,
2. a-jwa-hta-kæ-we-kæ,
3. a-wa-hta-kæ-nyæ-kæ.

Exam. wa-hug-kæ, *he pours out.*
a-wa-hug-kæ, *he pours upon.*

171 The following are a few examples of the conjugations, in the reciprocal voice, of verbs in *r*.

I. SIXTH CONJUGATION.

ru-tfæ-kæ, *he takes.*

Poss. Fragment-pronoun, kra, *our, his*

kru-tfæ-kæ, *he takes his.*

S. 1. hæ-kru-tfæ-kæ, *I take mine.*
2. ræ-kru-tfæ-kæ,
3. kru-tfæ-kæ,

P. 1. heg-kru-tfæ-we-kæ,
2. ræ-kru-tfæ-we-kæ,
3. kru-tfæ-nyæ-kæ.

II. Poss. and Obj. Fragments,

wæ, *them;* kra, *ours*, &c.

wæ-kru-tfæ-kæ, *he takes* (*them,*) *his own.*

S. 1. **wæ-hæ-kru-tfæ-kæ,** *I take mine* &c.
2. **wæ-ræ-kru-tfæ-kæ,**
3. **wæ-kru-tfæ-kæ.**

P. 1. **he-wæ-kru-tfæ-we-kæ,**
2. **wæ-ræ-kru-tfæ-we-kæ,**
3. **wæ-kru-tfæ-nyæ-kæ.**

III. Poss. Fragment-pronoun, particle, ke, or heg-ke, *mine.*

S. 1. ———
2. **hen-ra-ke-jru-tfæ-kæ,** *you take mine.*
3. **heg-ke-ru-tfæ-kræ,**

P. 1. ———
2. **hen-ra-ke-jru-tfæ-we-kæ,**
3. **heg-ke-ru-tfæ-nyæ-kæ.**

IV. Poss. Fragment-pronoun, re-ke- *yours.*

S. 1. **re-ke-tu-tfæ-kæ,** *I take yours.*
2. ———
3. **re-ke-ru-tfæ-kæ,**

P. 1. **hen-re-ke-ru-tfæ-we-kæ,**
2. ———
3. **re-ke-ru-tfæ-nyæ-kæ.**

V. Poss. Fragment-pronoun, with an objective fragment;

wa-re-ke, *they belong to you.* &c

S. 1. wa-re-ke-tu-tfæ-kæ, *I took yours.*
2. ———
3. wa-re-ke-ru-tfæ-kæ, *he took yours.*
P. 1. he-wa-re-ke-ru-tfæ-we-kæ, *we take them from you.*
2. ———
3. we-re-ke-ru-tfæ-nyæ-kæ, *they took those belonging to you.*

VI. Obj, Fragment-pronoun. wa- *them,*

S. 1. wa-tu-tfæ-kæ, *I take them.*
2. wa-jru-tfæ-kæ,
3. wa-ru-tfæ-kæ,
P. 1. he-wa-ru-tfæ-we-kæ,
2. wa-jru-tfæ-we-kæ,
3. wa-ru-tfæ-nyæ-kæ.

VII. Poss. Fragment-pronoun, heg-ke, *mine.* with an objective plural fragment.

S. 1. ———
2. wen-ra-ke-jru-tfæ-kæ, *you took mine.*
3. weg-ke-ru-tfæ-kæ.
P. 1. ———
2. wen-ra-ke-jru-tfæ-we-kæ.
3. weg-ke-ru-tfæ-nyæ-kæ.

§ XXXII.

172 IRREGULAR VERBS.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

a-ta-kæ, *he sees.* 2nd. per. sing. *raj.*

S.	1.	a-ta-kæ,	*I see.*
	2.	a-raj-ta-kæ,	
	3.	a-ta-kæ,	(page 98 Note.)
P.	1.	ha-ta-we-kæ,	
2.	1.	a-ra-jta-we-kæ,	
	2.	a-ta-nyæ-kæ.	

II. æ-kæ, *he says, or said.*

2nd. per. sing. jæ.

S.	1.	e-hæ-kæ,	*I say.*
	2.	e-jæ-kæ,	
	3.	æ-kæ, *or* a,	
P.	1.	he-hæ-we-kæ, *or* he-ha-we-kæ,	
	2.	e-jæ-we-kæ, *or* e-ja-we-kæ,	
	3.	———	a-nyæ-kæ.

III. c'æ,* *he dies.*

S.	1.	ha-cæ-kæ,
	2.	ra-cæ-kæ,
	3.	cæ-kæ,

* This word is of one syllable, but there is a peculiar stoppage of the voice between c & æ, as if there were between them a short vowel

P. 1. hen-cæ-we-kæ, *or* hen-ta-we-kæ.
2. ra-cæ-we-kæ, ra-ta-we-kæ,
3. cæ-nyæ-kæ, ta-nyæ-kæ,

IV. a-ne-kæ, *he has.*

2nd. person sing. *jne.*

S. 1. a-nye-kæ, *I have, &c.*
2. a-jne-kæ,
3. a-ne-kæ,

P. 1. ha-nye-we-wæ,
2. a-jne-we-kæ,
3. a-ne-nyæ-kæ.

V. kun-ra-kæ, *he wants.*

(1st. & 2nd. conjugations united.)

2nd. per. sing. *ra, — jra.*

S. 1. ha-kun-ta-kæ, *I want.*
2. ra-kun-jra-kæ,
3. kun-ra-kæ,

P. 1. heg-kun-ra-we-kæ,
2. ra-kun-jra-we-kæ,
3. kun-ra-nyæ-kæ.

VI. ru-cæ-kæ *he eats.*

2nd. person sing. *ra.*

S; 1. ha-ce-kæ* *ro* wa-ce-kæ *I eat*
2 ra-ce-kæ wa-ra-ce-kæ
3 ru-cæ-kæ wa-rurcæ-kæ

---

* *Accent the* 1*st. syllable to distinguish it from* ha-ce-kæ; *I have come etc.*

P 1 hoa-ru-ca-we-kæ
2 ra-ca-we-kæ
3 ra-ca-nyæ-kæ;

173 EXAMPLES,

In which the Fragment-pronouns are elsewhere than at the beginning.

I. wo-pa-ra-he-kæ, *he understood.*

111. IV. 132.

S. 1 wo-pa-ra-ha-kæ, *I understand.*
2. wo-pa-ra-ra-kæ,
3. wo-pa-ra-he-kæ,

P. 1. wo-pa-ra-he-we-kæ,
2. wo-pa-ra-ra-we-kæ,
3. wo-pa-ra-he-nyæ kæ.

II. wa-ye-a-kræ-kæ, *he hopes*, or *earnestly desires.*

S. 1. wa-ye-*a*-kræ-kæ, *I earnestly desire.*
2. wa-ye-a-*ra*-kræ-kæ.
3. wa-ye-a-kræ-kæ,

P. 1. wa-ye-*ha*-kræ-*we*-kæ,
2. wa-ye-a-*ra*-kræ-*we*-kæ,
3. wa-ye-a-kræ-nyæ-kæ.

III. nan-tu-tag-kæ, *he pities.*

S. 1 nan-tu-ha-tag-kæ *I pity.*
2 nan-tu-ra-tag-kæ,
3 nan-tu-tag-kæ,

P. 1 nan-tu-hen-ta-we-kæ,
2 nan-tu-ra-ta-we-kæ,
3 nan-tu-tan-yæ-kæ.

1 nan-tu-wo-ha-tag-kæ, *I pity them.*
1 nan-tu-wo-hæ-kra-tag-kæ, *I pity mine.*
1 nan-tu-hen-ta-nyæ-kæ, *I am pitied.*
1 nan-tu-heg-kra-ta-nyæ-kæ, *I am pitied by mine.* i. e. *they, whose I am, pity me.*

174 EXAMPLES

Of the conjugation of verbs derived from adjectives. No. 133.

I. u-ke-je-kæ, *sick.* 134. NOTE.

u-ke-je-kæ-kæ, *he is sick.*

S. 1 ug-ke-je-kæ-kæ, *I am sick.*
2 u-re-ke-je-kæ-kæ,
3 u-ke-je-kæ-kæ.

P. 1 wo-wa-ke-je-kæ-we-kæ,
2 u-re-ke-je-kæ-we-kæ,
3 u-ke-je-kæ-nyæ-kæ.

II. wa-jo-jæ, *brave.* 135—137.

wa-jo-jæ-kæ, *he is brave.*

S. 1 we-jo-jæ-kæ, *I am brave.*
2 wa-re-jo-jæ-kæ,
3 wa-jo-jæ-kæ.

P. 1 wa-jo-jæ-nye-we-kæ,
2 wa-re-jo-jæ-we-kæ,
3 wa-jo-jæ-nyæ-kæ.

III. pe-jku-nyæ, *bad.* 133.

pe-jku-nyæ-kæ, *he is bad.*

S. 1 hem-pe-jku-nyæ-kæ, *I am bad.*
2 re-pe-jku-nyæ-kæ,
3 pe-jku-nyæ-kæ.

P. 1 wa-wa-pe-jku-nyæ-we-kæ,
2 re-pe-jku-nyæ-we-kæ,
3 pe-jku-nyæ-nyæ-kæ.

IV. pe-jku-nyæ-he-kæ,

he makes bad; he spoils.

S. 1 pe-jku-nyæ-ha-kæ, *I spoil.*
2 pe-jku nyæ-ra-kæ,
3 pe-jku-nyæ-he-kæ.

P. 1 pe-jku-nyæ-he-we-kæ,
2 pe-jku-nyæ-ra-we-kæ,
3 pe-jku-nyæ-he-nyæ-kæ.

V. wo-ka-fo, *just, true.* 189.

wo-ka-fo-kæ, *he is just, honest.*

S. 1 wo-ka-fo-nye-kæ, *I am just.*
2 wo-ka-fo-jne-kæ,
3 wo-ka-fo-kæ.

P. 1 wo-ka-fo-nye-we-kæ.
2 wo-ka-fo-jne-we-kæ,
3 wo-ka-fo-nyæ-kæ.

§ XXXIII.

175. OF COMPOUND VERBS.

wa-ke-ru-jta-ndæ-he-kæ, *he forgives.*

S. 1 wa-ke-tu-jta-ndæ-ha-kæ, *I forgive.*
2 wa-ra-ke-jru-jta-ndæ-ra-kæ,
3 wa-ke-ru-jta-ndæ-he-kæ.

P. 1 he-wa-ke-ru-jta-ndæ-he-wæ-kæ,
2 wa-ra-ke-jru-jta-ndæ-ra-we-kæ,
3 wa-ke-ru-jta-ndæ-he-nyæ-kæ.

II. un-ce-ræ-kæ, *he begins.*

S. 1 ha-u-ha-ce-cæ-kæ, *I begin.*
2 ra-u-ra-ce-jræ-kæ,
3 un-ce-ræ-kæ.

P. 1 he-u-hen-ce-ra-we-kæ,
2 ra-u-ra-ce-jra-we-kæ,
3 un-ce-a-ra-nyæ-kæ.

III. a-neg-kre, *he brings.*

from

a-ne, *he has;* & kre, *he comes.*

S. 1 a-nye-a-kre-kæ, *I bring.*
2 a-jne-ra-kre-kæ,
3 a-neg-kre-kæ.

P. 1 ha-nye-gkre-we-kæ,
2 a-jne-ra-kre-we-kæ,
3 a-ne-a-kre-nyæ-kæ.

IV. ke-ru-hta-kæ, *he touches his.*

S.	1	ha-ke-tu-hta-kæ,	*I touch his.*
	2	ra-ke-jru-hta-kæ,	
	3	ke-ru-hta-kæ.	
P.	1	heg-ke-ru-hta-we-kæ,	
	2	re-ke-jru-hta-we-kæ,	
	3	ke-ru-hta-nyæ-kæ.	

The following should have been placed after No. 131. 1.

176. When a verb in its ground form begins with *ke*, this syllable is dropped in the first and second persons singular and plural, and the vowel of the fragment-pronoun is *æ*, instead of *a*; as,

ke-ce-kæ-kæ, *he sweeps.*

S.	1	hæ-ce-kæ-kæ,	*I sweep.*
	2	ræ-ce-kæ-kæ,	
	3	ke-ce-kæ-kæ.	
P.	1	heu-ce-kæ-we-kæ,	
	2	ræ-ce-kæ-we-kæ,	
	3	ke-ce-kæ-nyæ-kæ.	

EXAMPLES

ke-ha-kæ-kæ, *he scrapes with a knife substance.*
ke-te-xæ-kæ, *he whittles, as a stick.*

ke-wæ-fa-kæ,	*he cuts, he chops.*
ke-je-yæ-kæ.	*he breaks, as the limb of a person.*
ke-to-to-yæ,	*he bruises, or breaks up.*
ke-to-wæ-kæ,	*he grinds.*
ke-fa-kæ-kæ,	*he knocks it down.*

Po-po-yæ-kæ, *he softens*, has also *hæ*, and *ra*; as,

hæ-po-po-yæ-kæ,	*I soften.*

177. If *ke* is not in the ground form of the verb the change does not take place; as,

ke-kra-he-kæ,	*he loves himself.*
ha-ke-kra-he-kæ,	*I love my self.*

178. In English, the present participle with the verb *to be*, or the present tense in the participial form, is expressed in Ioway by introducing *ta-ha*, into the word; as,

wa-ru-cæ-nyæ-kæ,	*they eat.*
wa-ru-cæ-ta-ha-nyæ,	*they are eating.*

179. When a verb, or adjective used as a verb, has the suffix adverb, *jka-nyæ*, *jra-yi*, or *na-gi*, connected with it, it is still conjugated as if it were a simple word, and the ter-

minations of the verb, indicating mood tense &c. are annexed to the adverb; as,

kra-he-kæ, *he loves.*
kra-he-jku-nyæ-kæ, *he does not love.*

S. 1 hæ-kra-he-jku-nyæ-kæ. *I do not love.*
2 ræ-kra-he-jku-nyæ-kæ.
3 kra-he-jku-nyæ-kæ.

P. 1 heg-kra-he-jku-nyæ-we-kæ,
2 ræ-kra-he-jku-nyæ-we-kæ,
3 kra-he-jku-nyæ-nyæ-kæ.

180 When an adverb is used after a verb, the terminations of the third persons singular and plural are frequently anexed to the adverb instead of the verb; as,

S. 1 cæ-ha wo-mag-kæ-kæ, *I easily kill.*
2 cæ-ra wo-mag-kæ-kæ,
3 cæ-he wo-mag-kæ-kæ,

P. 1 cæ-he-we wo-mag-kæ-kæ,
2 cæ-ra-we wo-mag-kæ-kæ,
3 cæ-he wo-mag-kæ-nyæ-kæ.

§ XXXIV.

181. Of the verb U, *to do, make &c.*

The verb u is used in a variety of ways, and consequently has different

shades of meaning.

First. Used in connection with another verb it modifies the signification of that verb; as,

wa-ru-tfæ-kæ, *he takes them.*
wa-ru-tfæ-jna ug-kæ, *he receives them.*
wa-ru-fag-æ-kæ, *he sins, does wrong.*
wa-ru-fag-æ-jna ug-kæ, *he always sins.*
e-ku u-jna ug-kæ, *he always does so.*

182. Sec. When used with a noun, or an adjective immediately preceding it, that preceding word determines its signification; as,

Pa-hu-cæ ha-ug-kæ, *I am, or act the loway.*
e-cen-to-eg-æ u kun-ra-kæ, *he wants to be a boy, or like a boy.*
ta-kfa-kæ-kæ, *it is winday, cold.*
ta-kfa-kæ ha-ug-kæ, *I have the ague.*
u-ke-je-kæ ta-ku-ra ra-un-cæ? *what is your sickness?*
mag-ka ha-ug-kæ, *I am making medicine.*
ma-yæ-pe ug-kæ, *he made peace.*

183. Third. Used in connection with nouns, or with adjectives that cannot be conjugated, it gives to these words the sense of verbs, and they are translated accordingly; as,

ma-' ha-ug-kæ, *I am farming.*
o-ke-ke-kna un-yæ-kæ *they are wrestling.*

184. U may be used in connection with another word, either with, or without the variation of the preceding word; as,

pe-jku-aya ra-u-we-ka, *you misbehave.*
wa-jru-pe-jku-aya ra-u-we-ka, "

§ XXXV.

GENERAL REMARKS.

185. Some words have several different meanings, owing to the manner of using them, or other attending circumstances; as,

To, *a potato*, (of the wild kind,) and as an adjective qualifying a noun it signifies, *blue* or *green*; before a verb as a prefix—*a part of the whole*, and when conjugated it means *plenty*, or *abundance*; as,

to re-neg-æ-cæ? *have you no potatoes?*
pah-fka to keg-kæ, *he has on a blue blanket.*
ne to-ra-ta-gka-ræ, *drink some water.*
ha-to, *or* ha-to-hce, *I have plenty.*
ra-to, *you have plenty.*
pa, *the nose, head of an animal, snow.*
" as an adg. *sharp, or bitter.*

In reference to some of these words, it may be proper to remark, that when they try to speak them distinctly, a slight difference is sometimes perceptible; but not in common conversation, especially to one not familiar with their language.

186 The same word in English often requires a different corresponding word in Ioway, owing to the different senses in which it is used; as,

we-ro-kræ-kæ, *he finds*, (i. e. *when he seeks.*)
e-ke-ræ-kæ, *he finds*, (*"without seeking.*)
maj-cæ, *warm*, (*applied to the weather.*)
ta-ha-na, " (*applied to any substance.*)
ta-jta-kæ. " (*applied to water.*)

187. Two adverbs coming together often lose their primative signification, and take a dfferent one; as,

ko-o, *not yet, just now, a while ago.*
o-twa-nye, *below, on this side.*
ko-o ot-wa-nye, *before the time.* *

* *There is no word in Ioway answering to the word* time.

§ XXXVI.

RULES.

188. The substance of some of these rules will be found in the preceding part of this work, but for convenience' sake, some general principles in regard to the construction of the language are here placed together.

I.

Verbs in *o*, or *u* take *ha*, and *ra* of the 1st. and 2nd. persons singular after *o;* drop *e* of *he*, in the first person plural: have the objective case of the first person singular, Reciprocal voice, in *u*, (nasal,) instead of *he;* the first person plural in its objective form *wo-wa* instead of *wa-wa;* and the third person plural, of the objective fragment *wo* instead of *wa;* as,

o-cæ-kæ,	*he seeks.*
o-ha-cæ-kæ,	*I seek.*
ho-cæ-we-kæ.	*we seek.*

o-ce-kæ, *or* u-ce-kæ. *he whips or strikes.*
un-ce-kæ, *he whips me.*
wo-wa-ke-je-kæ-we-kæ, *we are sick.*
wo-ha-kug-kæ, *I gave them.*
jug-æ o-hæ-kra-cæ-kæ, (jug-k'o-hæ-kra-cæ-kæ, *I was hunting my horse.*
jug-æ wo-hæ-kra-cæ-kæ, *I was hunting my horses.*

II.

Verbs of the first conjugation that have *kra*, either in the ground form, or as a possessive fragment-pronoun in any of their variations, change the *a* of the fragment-pronoun into *æ* before *kra;* but if another syllable comes between the fragment-pronoun and *kra*, *a* is retained, provided that intervening syllable has not *æ* in it; as,

hæ-kra-he-kæ, *I love.*
ha-ke-kra-he-kæ, *I love my self.*
o-ha-yeg-æ-kæ, *I hate.*
o-hæ-kra-yeg-æ-kæ, *I hate mine.*
wæ-wæ-ræ-kra-he-kæ, *you love us.*
wæ-kra-pæ-kæ, *he threw his away.*

III.

Although the fragment-pronoun may have its place after the first or second syllable in the singular number,

in the first person plural it *generally* becomes the first syllable; as,

wo-ha-kug-kæ, *I gave them.*
he-wo-ku-we-kæ, *we gave them.*
wa-ke-ta-pe-jku-nyæ-kæ, *I speak against.*
he-wa-ke-ra-pe-jku-nyæ-we-kæ, *we speak against.*

IV.

The possessive case is expressed by a personal pronoun in the possessive case, but if the verb will admit of it, it is more correctly expressed by the use of the possessive fragment-pronoun in connection with the verb; as,

e-cen-ceg-æ ug-ke-ke-je-kæ-kæ, *my child is sick,* in stead of
e cen-ceg-æ men-ta-wæ u-ke-je-kæ-kæ.
jug-æ we-hæ-kru-me-kæ, *I sold my horse.*
pah-fka ræ-kra-pæ-ew? *did you throw away your blanket?*

Obs. 1st. In expressions like the foregoing, some of the vowels of the verb are often dropped, thereby contracting the verb; as,

e-cen-ceg-æ cæg-ke-nyæ-kæ, *they killed my child*
ceg-ken-yæ-kæ, *put for* e'æ heg-ke-nyæ-kæ.

2nd. When contractions take place, the sound of a character, not otherwise heard, is sometimes introduced for the sake of euphony; as,

ne twa-nye-ku-ræ, *for*
ne to-a-ne-ku-ræ, *bring some water.*

3rd. The possessive particles *ku*, *kra* &c. do not always denote possession. Their signification varies according to the connection in which they they are used; as,

re-ke-to-fkæ-kæ, *he lied to you.*
e-ya heg-ke-ug-kæ-ræ. *make one for me.*
hæ-kru-tfæ-kæ, *I took it back.*
wa-ke-ru-tfæ-ræ, *take them from him.*

V.

Adjectives follow the nouns with which they agree; as,

cæ ha-nyæ, *a large buffalo.*
a-hæ ma-kje *a high mountain.*
wa-je-kæ wo-ka-fo, *an honest man.*

VI.

A noun in the objective case precedes the verb which governs it in that case; as,

me-jræ-kæ e-ya ha-tu-tfæ-kæ, *I caught a fox.*

cæ-fka a-kwe-ra-we-ræ, *go and bring the cotto.*

VII.

When two nouns are used together, one of which is nominative to the verb, and the other in the objective case governed by that verb, the noun in the nominative case stands first, that in the objective case next, and the verb which governs follows; as,

Wa-kan-ta wa-je-kæ æ-wa-ug-kæ,
God created man.
Ce-sas wa-ru-fag-æ-kæ-na-ha wa-ke-cæ-kæ,
Jesus died for sinners.

Obs. 1st. The above rule is sometimes violated, especially by children, when to make themselves understood, they will repeat the nominative case with the verb in the active voice, and the objective case with the verb in the passive voice; as,

Srætar Chares	o-ce-kæ,	*Charles struck Slater.*
Chares	o-ce,	*Charles struck.*
Srætar	o-ce-nyæ,	*Slater was struck.*

2nd. If a pronoun is employed, it

follows the same rule with regard to its position, as the noun, though it is not always necessary, as the fragment-pronoun used in the verb indicates the case of the noun for which it stands; as,

me-æ jug-æ u-re-ku-hne-yæ-kæ,
I will give you a horse.

VIII.

If the nominative case is indicated by a fragment-pronoun, it becomes a part of the verb, and the objective case precedes the verb according to rule sixth; as,

wa-ru-cæ to-un-ra-ku-jku-nyæ-hna-cæ?
are you not going to give me some food?

Obs. The use of a simple pronoun does not prevent the necessity of using the fragment-pronoun in connection with the verb; as,

de-æ u-re-ke-je-kæ-cæ, *or*
u-re-ke-je-kæ-cæ, *are you sick.*

IX.

Prepositions follow the nouns which they govern in the objective case; if

encliticks, they are joined to the end of the word they govern; as,

ma-ha re-ta-ta,	*in the ground.*
ma-ya-ta,	*upon the earth.*
ce-na-ta,	*at the village.*

X.

If a pronoun follows a noun governed by a preposition, the preposition is placed after the pronoun; or if an enclitick it is anexed to it; as,

ce æ-ta-we-ta,	*at his house.*
ce æ-ta-wæ a-ha-ta-ta,	*on the top of his house.*

Obs. 1st. Sometimes the noun and pronoun are combined, and with the preposition form but one word; as,

o-re-ce-we-ta,	*at your house.*

2nd. Prefix prepositions also follow the nouns they govern, in as much as the noun precedes the verb according to rule sixth: as,

Can to-kræ-ra-ræ,	*go with John.*

XI.

Enclitical adverbs are always joined to the end of the words which they qualify; as,

un-ta, *when he made.*
e-wa-jræ-ta, *when you go there.*

Obs. The conjunction *skæ*, by which the subjunctive mood is formed, is often used in the sense of *ta*, or in connection with *ta*; as,

kre-skæ, *or* kre-skæ-ta, *when he comes home.*
ha-u-skæ, *when I was doing it.*

XII.

A noun in the possessive case is not always immediately followed by the pronoun indicating possession, but the word denoting the thing possessed is placed between the possessor and the possessive pronoun; as,

wa-kun-fæ ce æ-ta-wæ-ta, *at the teacher's house.*
Jun-ta-eg-æ jug-æ æ-ta-wæ wa-ke-mo-no-kæ, *he stole Little Wolf's horses.*

XIII.

When possession is indicated by a fragment-pronoun in conection with a verb, the same arrangement is observed as in the preceding rule; as

Far-a-man-ya e-cen-ceg-æ kra-ta kun-ra-kæ,

Swift-Walker wants to see his child.

XIV.

A noun is known to be in the plural number, if in the nominative case, by the plural form of the verb with which it agrees; and if in the objective case, by the objective fragment-pronoun employed in the verb which governs it in that case; as,

cæ-fka a-ra-jta-cæ? *did you see the cow?*
cæ-fka wa-ra-jta-cæ? *did you see the cows?*

XV.

Possessive fragment-pronouns are used with verbs instead of simple pronouns, when the person speaks of any thing belonging to himself; as,

wa-tu-tfæ-kæ, *I took them.*
wæ-hæ-kru-tfæ-kæ, *I took them* (i. e. *those that were mine.*)

XVI.

Most neuter verbs, and verbs formed from adjectives take the objective case of the fragment-pronouns instead of the nominative, when, in

English, the pronouns which they represent are in the nominative case; as,

he-hra-nye-kæ.	*I am hungry.*
wa-wa-hran-ye-we-kæ,	*we are hungry.*

XVII.

The first and second persons plural of the fragment-pronouns, in both their nominative and objective cases, are formed by the addition of *re*, except in the future tense, though *we* is not always used in immediate connection with the singular form; as,

e-jæ-jku-nyæ-we-kæ,	*ye did not say it.*
e-re-kæ-kæ,	*he said to thee.*
e-re-kæ-we-kæ,	*he said to you.*
ka-we-kæ-kæ,	*he told them.*

XVIII.

The particle ke, *of, belonging to, from, etc.* signifies *to*, when used in place of *he* in verbs receiving their fragment-pronouns at the end of the word; as,

dæ-wa-he-kæ,	*he sent them.*
dæ-wæ-ke-kæ,	*he sent them to him.*
hu-wa-ke-kæ.	*he sent them here to him.*

Obs. In the first and second persons, *kæ* follows the fragment-pronoun; as,

wa-je-kæ ka-æ ta-ku-ra-hju dæ-ha-ke-hne-yæ-kæ, *I will send that person a present.*

XIX.

Verbs in the middle voice have frequently a different signification from what they have in the active voice; as,

re-ko-kæ-kæ *he takes out, cleans out.*
wa-ke-re-ko-kæ-kæ *he gives place, or makes room for them,*
i. e. *he took himself out.*
ke-mo-no-kræ, *he ran away.*
ke-mo-no, *he stole himself*; kræ, *he went.*

XX.

Compound words often drop one or more letters from the simple words of which they are compounded, and sometimes receive a letter; as,

pæ-hne, *whiskey.* from
pæ-cæ, *fire*, and ne, *water.*
wag-kwa-jo-jæ, *a brave.* from
wag-æ, *a man* and wa-jo-jæ, *brave.*

Obs. 1st. Two words are often, by

contraction, made to sound like one, and in effect become one word; as,

jug'-ku-cæ-kæ. *he hunts horses.*
ju-gk'o-ha-c'a-cæ-kæ, *I hunt horses.*

2nd. If a vowel is droped after *g*, *k* is frequently substituted in its place, as in the foregoing examples.

XXI.

Ræ, *he goes*, is often connected with a verb, to express an action as in progress, or as about to be begun; in which case the fragment-pronoun may be joined to the preceding verb or to ræ;

ke-næ-kra-ræ-kæ. *he has gone a hunting.*
ha-ke-næ-kra-cæ-kæ, *I am going to hunt.*
jug-æ o-cæ-ræ-kæ, *he is gone to hunt horses.*

Obs. When two words are thus used together, the accent is not the same that it would be if each word was used as a simple word.

XXII.

To express action as going on at the present time, instead of using the present participle, *ta-ha*, or *na-hæ* is joined to the word; as,

wa-u-ha-ta-ha-kæ, *I am working.*
wa-ra-cæ-jna-hæ-kæ, *you are eating.*

Obs. 1st. The participle is only used in connection with another verb, and when it does occur, it indicates that the sentence is not yet completed; as.

Wa-na-hæ-pe-jku-ayæ ha-ayæ æ-wa-u-na E-ha ke-jta-gkæ-na, æ-ta n'-o-ra-fe-na-ha Adam ef-kæ wo-kug-kæ,
The devil tempted Eve, and she gave the fruit to Adam.

2nd. When past time is refered to, the subjunctive mood is often used instead of the participle.

XXIII.

Words compounded with na, *wood* mostly change na into næ, unless the word with which it is compounded begins with a vowel, in which case *a* is dropped; as,

næ-ru-me, *an auger.*
næ-wa-kru-ncæ, *a saw.*

XXIV.

The place for the fragment-pronoun in verbs in *r*, is always before this letter, or before the characteristick letter of the conjugation; as,

ru-me, *he buys.*
ha-tu-me. *I buy.*

XXV.

In verbs of the first conjugation, as there is no particular characteristick letter, the fragment-pronoun has its place generally at the beginning of the word, but if a verb of this conjugation begins with a vowel the fragment-pronoun follows the vowel, subject to the changes already noticed; as,

nag-kwæ-kæ,	*he fears,*
ha-nag-kwæ-kæ,	*I fear.*
o-ra-kwæ-kæ,	*you enter in.*

Note. Compound verbs, and those which receive their fragment-pronoun at the end, are exceptions to the above rule.

XXVI.

When two nouns precede a verb both of which are in the objective case, and one of them is governed by a preposition expressed or understood, (like the dative in Latin or Greek,) that which is governed by the verb has the second place in the sentence, while the noun, governed by

the preposition, occupies the first; as,

hen-fug-æ wo-na-yæ cæ o-ha-ku-hne-yæ-kæ,
I will give this coat to my (younger) brother,

Obs. In compound verbs, both the preceding nouns are frequently objects of the verb, one governed by the first, and the other by the second part of the verb.

XXVII.

To a place is expressed by *e-tą* or *e-ra* in connection with a verb expressive of going: as,

ræ-kæ,	*he goes.*
e-wa-iæ-kæ, *or*	
e-t'o-wa-ræ-kæ.	*he has gone there.*
e-ta-he-he-na-ha-ta,	*where we have been.*
e-wa-he-nyæ-kæ,	*they have been there*

Obs. From a place absent, to a place present *e-ta-wa,* is prefixed to the verb; as,

hu-kæ,	*he comes.*
e-ta-wa-hu-kæ,	*he comes from there here.*

XXVIII.

From one place to another is expressed by naming the place from which the object departs, with an enclitical preposition, or adverb, and then the place to which the object is

proceeding, followed by a verb according to rule 27th; as,

cæ-ke-nag-a To-pyo-kæ 'wa-ræ-kæ,
he went from here to the Kanzas river.
Na-wə-ta ta-nag-a-na Kan-fa ce-na 'wa--ræ-kæ,
he went from the Garrison to the Kanzas village.

XXIX.

In, or into a place.

Rest in a place is expressed by ro-ta-ta, *in, within* or *in the inside*, but motion into a place is expressed by prefixing o- to the verb, and sometimes -ta is joined to the noun, to which, or with which the motion is expressed; as,

ce-na ro-ta-ta-na-hæ-kæ, *he is in the village.*
pæ-cæ o-pæ-kæ, *he threw it in the fire.*
ma-ha-ta o-pæ-kæ, *he threw it in the mud.*
ne-t' o-o-hwa-nye-kæ, *he fell into the water.*

XXX.

Out of a place.

This motion is expressed by connecting with the verb and preposition, according to rule 27th. the verb

a-hæ-wæ, *he rises up*, or *out;* as,

ne e-ta-a-hæ-wæ-hu-kæ, *it came out of the water.*
ee e-ta-a-hæ-wæ-ræ-kæ, *he went out of the house.*
ee ku-hna-ha-ta a-hæ-wæ-hu-kæ,
it came out from under the house.

XXXI.

Through a place.

As there is no preposition answering to *through*; motion through a place is expressed, by the preposition ro-ta-ta, *in*, followed by a verb expressing continued motion; as,

ma-hæ ro-ta-ta o-nag-æ-ræ-kæ,
it ran through the field.
ma-hæ-t'o o-nag-æ-ræ-kæ, *it ran into the field.*

Obs. Sometimes *through*, is expressed by circumlocution; as.

na-pra-fkæ e-ya ku-cæ-skæ man-fæ-me æ-ta-ta a-hæ-wæ-kæ,
he shot a board and the bullet went out on the other side.

XXXII.

By a place.

By a place is expressed by a-ra-

kran-ta, *by*, followed by a verb of motion; as,

ce-na a-ra-kra-nta o-wæ-ræ-kæ,
he passed by the village.
wo-kun-fæ ce a-ra-kra-nta o-wæ-ræ-ka-ræ,
go by the school house.

XXXIII.

On a place, or thing.

This position is expressed by prefixing *a* to the verb, and sometimes by adding *ta* to the noun; as,

na-wa-ta a-man-yæ-kæ, *he walks on the fence.*
ma-ya-ta man-yæ-kæ, *he walks on the ground.*
fe e-ya cæ-ta a-kra-na-yæ-kæ e-ya ma-ha-ta a-kra-na-yæ-kæ,
he stood with one foot upon the sea, and the other upon the land.

XXXIV.

For a person, or thing.

For a person or thing is expressed by *ke* when possession is understood; as,

e-yeg-æ jug-æ e-ya ke-ru-me-kæ,
he bought a horse for his son.
The above expression may also mean, *he bought one of his son's horses:* if the connection did not show the meaning, the expression

would be,

e-yeg-æ jug-æ æ-ta-wæ, e-ya ru-me-kæ,
he bought one of his son's horses.

XXXV.

For, denoting *desire of*, is expressed by prefixing *a* to the verb; as,

jæ-han-yæ a-hre-kæ. *he is crying for an apple.*
e-hu a-hre-ma-nyæ-kæ, *he is always crying for his mother.*

XXXVI.

With, in company.

This is expressed by *to-kræ-* or *e-nu-* prefixed to the verb; as,

to-kræ-ia-ræ, *go with him.*
an-cæ e-nu-ræ-kæ, *he went with his father.*

XXXVII.

With, denoting the *means*, or *instrument*, is expressed by using the participle of the verb u, or by circumlocution; and sometimes by *ke;* as;

mæ-kæ u-na ma-ha-kæ-kæ, *he dug the grond with a hoe.*
Literally. using a hoe he dug the ground. 182.
man-yæ-ta e-fa-kræ a-ne-kæ, *he walks with a staff.*
na e-ke-jka-cæ-kæ, *he is playing with a stick.*

XXXVIII.

Before.

Before, in place, or time, when past time is referred to, is expressed by *to-re-ta*, or *pa-kra*, but when the events spoken of are yet future, before is expressed by *ke*, joined to the end of the verb expressing the action negatively; as,

Ce o-ra-kwæ-jku-nyæ-we-ke fe wa-nag-ko-we-ræ,
Clean your feet before you come into the house.

XXXIX.

Nouns denoting instruments or means, may be formed from verbs by prefixing *we* to the third person singular; as,

we-u.	*tools, armour, instruments.*
jka-cæ,	*he plays.*
we-jka-cæ,	*play-things.*
ru-me,	*he buys.*
we-ru-me,	*something to buy with.*

XL.

A verb of the third person singular, with a prefix preposition, is used as an adjective or noun; as,

ya, *he sleeps.*
o-ya ce, *a sleeping room.*
o-me-yæ, *a bed.*
from
me. *a blanket;* and o-ya, *he sleeps in it.*

XLI.

The relative pronouns who, which and that, are always expressed in Ioway by *na-ha* or *ta-ha*, joined to the end of the verbs to which it is nominative, or which govern it in the objective case; as,

wa-je-kæ c'æ-he-nyæ-na-ha, *the man who was killed.*
dæ-he-na-ha, *the one whom he sent.*
ta-ku-ræ pe-ta-ha-kju- u-ma-nyæ-ræ,
do always the things that are good.

Note. The verb to be is understood after pe; in as much as adjectives are used as verbs, it is not often expressed. 134, 143,

XLII.

When the first and third persons singular of verbs are alike, the distinction is made by placing a full accent on the first syllable of the first person; as,

de-*kra*-he-kæ, *he loves you.*
de-kra-he-kæ, *I love you.*

APPENDIX.

The following example represents the conjugation of a verb with na-ha or ta-ha annexed. Rule 22.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense

S. 1 wa-u-ha-ta-ha-kæ, *I am busy,* or *engaged.*
2 wa-ra-u-jna-hæ-kæ,
3 wa-u-na-næ-kæ.

P. 1 he-wa-u-a-na-hæ-kæ,
2 wa-ra-u-jna-hæ-we-kæ,
3 wa-u-a-na-hæ-nyæ-kæ, *or*
wa-u-a-ta-ha-nyæ.

Obs. The remaining moods and tenses are conjugated in the same way; as,

wa-u-a-ta-han-yæ-hne-yæ-kæ, *they will be at work.*
na hæ-wæ-tfæ-ha-ta-hæ-hne-yæ-kæ,
I will be chopping wood.

Voels are often dropped, and consonants and vowels substituted to shorten the word; as,

u-re-k'wa-na-ha *for* u-re-ku-we-na-ha,
what I gave you.

EXAMPLES

Of a few words in Ioway of which the corresponding words in Otoe are different.

Ioway,	Otoe.	English.
jeg-æ,	a-ræ-hoe-eg-æ,	*small*, or *of middle size.*
jek'!	tan-rah!	*incredible.*
fræ-cæ.	fræ-hwa-hæ-jku-nyæ,*	*long.*
ag-æ.	ag-kæ,	*and then &c.*
kwa-yeg-æ.	u-kwa-yeg-æ,	*hazel-nut.*
wo-na-yæ	wa-mo-hæ,	*shirt, coat.*
to-re-wa-kra,	wa-to-re-wæ-kra,	*apron.*
han-yæ,	han-cæ,	*large.*
ha-re,	we-he-hwa-hæ-jku-nyæ.	*far.*
an-fa-hee,	kan-fa-kæ,	*swift.*
mæ-jræ-kæ,	tu-ki-no-cæ,	*a fox.*

* Wa-hæ-ræ-jku-nvæ joined to the end of an adjective increases its signification, and answers to the adverb *pretty*, or *very* as it is often used in connection with adjectives; as,

pe-wa-hæ-ræ-jku-nya, *it is pretty-good.*

THE END.

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